

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1716.—Vol. XXXVIII.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1868.

(WITH SUPPLEMENT) (STAMPED .. SIXPENCE, UNSTAMPED.. FIVEPENCE)

MR. JAMES CROFTS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.
(Established 1842.)

HOLDERS of mining shares difficult of sale in the open market may find purchasers for the same through Mr. CROFTS' agency. Also parties requiring advice how to act in the disposal or abandonment of doubtful mining stocks may profitably avail of Mr. CROFTS' long experience on the market in all cases of doubt or difficulty, legal or otherwise.

PROSPER UNITED.—The machinery on these mines is valued at £12,000. A few shares for sale at the lowest market price.

* Mr. CROFTS is instructed to sell a few shares in **WHEAL MARY FLORENCE** (Limited), at 1s. per share net. The mine is a most substantial property, and estimated to be worth the entire sum expended upon it to this date—namely, 46s. 6d. per share.

* **SPECIAL BUSINESS IN PRINCE OF WALES, WEST MARIA AND FORTESCUE, WEST CHIVERTON, CHIVERTON, PROSPER UNITED, EAST CARN BREA, EAST LOVELL, MARKE VALLEY, MARY ANN, TRELAWNY, WEST CARADON, EAST CARADON, WHEAL MARY FLORENCE.**

MR. JOHN BUMPUS, 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET,

has FOR SALE the following shares, free of commission:—
35 Anglo-Brazilian, 12s. 9d. 30 No. Crofty, £1 13s. 3d.
10 Colquhoun and Callington, 30s. 25 No. Downs, 24s. 9d.
20 Great Laxey, £1 16s. 50 Prince of Wales, 30s. 9d.
20 Gt. No. Laxey, 9s. 6d. 20 Princess of Wales, 30s. 9d.
20 Carn Camborne, 8s. 9d. 20 Pestana, £2 1/2.
20 Gt. Retallack, £2 11s. 50 Redmoor, 3s. 9d.
40 Don Pedro, £2 19s. 5d. 5 St. John del Rey, £1 19s. 4d.
50 Drake Wallis, 9s. 3d. 15 Marke Valley, £7 13s. 6d.
30 E. Carn Brea, 11s. 5 New Westminster, £1 2s. 6d.
50 East Russell, 3s. 9d. 50 West Granada, 30s. 9d.
80 E. Rosewarne, 4s. 6d. 25 N. Treskerby, 14s. 3d.
25 N. Treskerby, 14s. 3d. 52 West Wh. Kitty, 8s.

Parties of respectability can have transfers registered in their names previous to payment.

MR. WILLIAM WARD, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. WILLIAM SEWARD, STOCK AND MINING SHAREBROKER,
19, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Every description of shares BOUGHT and SOLD at the best market prices.

MR. THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
224 & 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. J. B. REYNOLDS, 70 and 71, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C., transacts BUSINESS in Joint-Stock Banks, Railways, Mining, and all Miscellaneous Securities at the closest market quotations. Every information supplied to investors free of expense.
J. B. REYNOLDS can, with confidence, recommend a few shares for investment paying 10 per cent. upon the present market price.
Telegrams promptly attended to.
Bankers: City Bank.
Established Eleven Years.

MESSRS. POWELL AND MOSS, SHAREDEALERS,
78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., and Mining Exchange, have large transactions in Prince of Wales, North Treskerby, Frontino, North Crofty, Chiverton, Chiverton Moor, and West Chiverton. Parties dealt with at a fair margin on the market price.
References exchanged. Bankers: City Bank, Finch Lane.

JOHN RISLEY, (SWORN) STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., transacts BUSINESS in Joint-Stock Banks, Railways, Mining, and all Miscellaneous Securities at the closest market quotations. Every information supplied to investors free of expense.
J. B. REYNOLDS can, with confidence, recommend a few shares for investment paying 10 per cent. upon the present market price.
Telegrams promptly attended to.
Bankers: City Bank.
Established Eleven Years.

WALTER TREGELLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C., transacts BUSINESS in Joint-Stock Banks, Railways, Mining, and all Miscellaneous Securities at the closest market quotations. Every information supplied to investors free of expense.

MR. JAMES HUME, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, AND MINING EXCHANGE.
Bankers: The London Joint-Stock Bank.

BARTLETT AND CHAPMAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, 2, BUCKLESBURY, LONDON, E.C., have just received some splendid specimens of lead from the 40, which are well worthy the inspection of the shareholders, intending investors, and parties interested in the district. Shares should be secured at once, as they are certain to have a speedy advance. It is the cheapest mine in the market, and a few months will prove it to be a valuable property. The "Investment Circular and Financial Record" contains an article on the Chiverton group of mines, and some interesting information as to several progressive mines rapidly coming into public notice.
Bankers: London and Westminster.

MATTHEW GREENE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
1, ST. MICHAEL'S HOUSE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
TAMAR VALLEY SILVER-LEAD MINE is well recommended as good to buy. The engine will be at work in one month from this date, and operations at the mine will soon be of a profitable nature. These shares are now to be had for a few shillings each, and are likely to have a great rise. The usual loss of time in searching for lodes has not to be incurred in this mine, the lodes being already discovered, and proved to be highly mineralised. The ore contains from 70 to 100 ozs. of silver to the ton of lead. Ordinary lead is worth only £12 per ton, that of Tamar Valley Mine is worth £28 per ton.

MESSRS. WILSON, WARD, AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
16, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BUYERS of New Great Consols shares.

JAMES H. COCK, STOCK AND MINING SHAREDEALER,
61, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
is a DEALER in Prince of Wales, North Treskerby, Frontino, North Crofty, Chiverton, Chiverton Moor, and West Chiverton. Parties dealt with at a fair margin on the market price.
Fifteen years practical experience in Cornwall and London.

MR. E. J. BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 30, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, has SPECIAL BUSINESS in West Godolphin, North Pool, Minera, Providence, and Summer Hill shares.
* Special information in respect to Summer Hill and West Godolphin Mines.
* A Selected List of Securities forwarded upon receipt of a stamped directed envelope.

MR. WILLIAM MARLBOROUGH, 1, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Established 14 years), has FOR SALE the FOLLOWING SHARES, at net prices:—
50 Anglo-Brazilian, 12s. 9d. 5 Gt. Wh. Vor, £15 13s. 3d. 1 Providence, £21.
50 Chontales, £2 6s. 9d. 10 Gt. No. Downs, £3 5s. 9d. 20 Rosa Grande, 7s. 9d. 20 South Frances, £18s. 6d.
10 Clifford, £2 2s. 6d. 1 Herodfoot, £3 5s. 9d. 25 So. Herodfoot, £1 1s. 6d.
40 Calbeck Fell, 12s. 9d. 5 Marke Valley, £7 13s. 6d. 10 Summer Hill, £4 18s. 9d.
5 Chiverton Moor, £7 13s. 6d. 40 New Gt. Consols, £7 13s. 6d. 20 South Darro, 30s.
1 Devon Gt. Con., £44s. 40 North Roskear, £15. 1 W. Chiverton, £20 18s. 9d.
50 Don Pedro, £2 18s. 3d. 20 N. Retallack, £3 5s. 9d. 25 Wh. St. Vincent, 30s.
10 East Caradon, £3 5s. 9d. 30 N. Treskerby, 13s. 6d. 25 Wh. St. Vincent, 30s.
5 East Grenville, 30s. 9d. 25 New Lovell, £2 11s. 6d. 1 West Chiverton, £2 11s. 6d.
25 E. Russell, 3s. 9d. 20 Pestana, £2 11s. 6d. 40 Wh. Grenville, 29s. 9d.
40 Frontino, 16s. 50 Port Phillip, £1 12s. 9d. 10 W. Great Work, 41s. 6d.
5 Gt. Laxey, £16 18s. 9d. 50 Prince of Wales, 30s. 9d. 50 W. Trelawny, 40s.
20 Gt. Retallack, £3 5s. 9d. 20 Prosper United, 5s. 3d. 50 W. Heald Crebor, 1s. 9d.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 20 years), is a SELLER of—100 West St. Ives, 50 Wheal Ury, 40 South Grenville, 10 Maes-y-Safn, 80 Wheal Mary Florence, 25 South Herodfoot, 30 East Grenville, 100 Wheal St. Vincent, 2 Wheal Seton, 50 Colquhoun and Callington United, 100 Camborne Venn, 70 Great South Chiverton, 35 West Wheal Kitty, 16 Great Retallack, 9 Lovell Consols, 15 Wheal Grenville, 20 Rose and Chiverton United, 60 Prince of Wales, 3 Minera, 5 Wheal Fortune, 35 East Chiverton, 25 Gawton, 1 Devon Great Consols, and 5 West Chiverton.
Parties desirous of SELLING shares not usually dealt in on the market may find purchasers through Mr. BUDGE.
FOR SPECIAL SALE—100 East Russell, 2s. 6d.

CORNISH AND DEVON MINES.—

PETER WATSON'S "WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST—SYNOPSIS OF CORNISH AND DEVON MINES," of Friday, July 10, No. 487, Vol. X., price 6d. each copy, forwarded on application, contains information on the following mines:—
East Lovell. Wheal Kitty (Lelant). Chontales.
West Great Work. Trelawny Consols. Don Penro.
West Caradon. Grambler & St. Aubyn. Anglo-Brazilian.
With Statistical Information respecting the Stocks of Tin and the Tin-Plate Trade.

INVESTMENT OR SPECULATION.—A SELECTED LIST OF RAILWAYS, BANKS, MINES, COLONIAL SECURITIES, FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS, &c., forwarded to bona fide investors on application, in addition to the high rate of interest many of the above are paying, there is now every probability of a great rise in market value.

PETER WATSON, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON
(three doors only from Hercules-passage, entrance to the Stock Exchange).

Twenty-three years' experience.
(Two in Cornwall and Twenty-one in London.)

Bankers: The Alliance Bank, and the Union Bank of London.
References given and required (when necessary) in all the principal towns of the United Kingdom.

THE LONDON DAILY RECORD—STOCK AND SHARE LIST—STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES. Published every evening at 5 o'clock. It contains the latest prices of railways, banks, mines, foreign stocks and bonds, financial, insurance, and miscellaneous shares, remarks on the daily rise and fall in prices, with advice as to purchase and sales. Annual subscription, £1 1s.; by post, £2 5s.; monthly subscription—by post, 4s.; single copy, 1d.; by post, 2d.
PETER WATSON, Stock and Sharedealer, 79, Old Broad-street, London.

MR. EDWARD COOKE, FOREIGN AND BRITISH MINING SHAREDEALER,
79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Is a BUYER or SELLER of Don Pedro, Pestana, Port Phillip, Rosa Grande, Anglo-Brazilian, St. John del Rey, Frontino, and Chontales, at market prices. Orders in same, either by telegram or post, will have prompt attention.
Satisfactory references given in any town in the United Kingdom.
Bankers: Alliance Bank.
A daily list of prices sent free on application.

MR. W. H. CUELL, (late of the firm of Watson and Cuell),
Has REMOVED TO 42, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

INTENDING INVESTORS.—The "FINANCIAL GAZETTE," published by Mr. Y. CHRISTIAN, should be consulted with a VIEW to the SAFE EMPLOYMENT OF CAPITAL. It contains Original Articles, a Review of the Money Markets, and a selection of investments paying 10 to 17 per cent., and such information as is necessary to guide intending investors.
6, Bond-court, Mansion House, London, E.C.
Bankers: Bank of England.

MR. EMANUEL BEAZLEY, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
3, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., has returned from his tour of inspection through Devon and Cornwall, is enabled to advise parties what mining shares they should buy or sell.
T. R. has SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following shares:—
Bedford Consols. North Treskerby. Anglo-Brazilian.
Bedford United. Great North Downs. Rosa Grande (pub.).
Chontales. West Chiverton. Prince of Wales.
Chiverton Moor. Wheal Grenville. Wheal Seton.
Devon Consols. Prince of Wales. Gawton.
East Lovell. St. John del Rey. Gonamena.
East Carn Brea. Frontino and Bolivia. West Maria and Fortescue.
Marke Valley. Rosa Grande.

I can recommend three mines which are safe for a great rise within the next three months.
WANTED TO PURCHASE—500 Chiverton Moor, £63; Bedford United, £1; 500 East Carn Brea, 11s.; 500 Prince of Wales, 38s. 6d.
AN OFFER WANTED for West Maria and Fortescue.
Money lent to any extent upon good mining shares.
Bankers: Bank of England.
Office hours 10 to 4.

JOHN WILLIAM HUTCHINSON is a SELLER of the following shares at prices as affixed:—
1 Botallack, offer wtd. 25 Frontino, 14s. 3d. 5 St. John del Rey, £19 1/4
10 Chiverton Moor, £67 1/2 15 Gt. Retallack, £3 8s. 6d. 3 Wt. Chiverton, £61 1/4
20 Chontales, £2 4s. 10 Gt. No. Downs, £3 13s. 9d. 20 Wh. Grenville, 30s.
Don Pedro, £2 17s. 25 N. Retallack, £3 5s. 9d. 15 W. Kitty (St. Agnes), 12s.
10 E. Carn Brea, 11s. 6d. 20 Rosa Grande, £1 1s. 3d. 50 West Godolphin, 12s.
WANTED TO PURCHASE shares in Clifford, East Lovell, North Treskerby, Prince of Wales, Wheal Seton, Mary Ann, and North Crofty. Sellers state number and lowest cash price.

OFFICES.—31, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. WARD AND JACKMAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
No. 1, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY, E.C.
Members of the Mining Exchange, London.
Closing prices, Friday Evening, July 10:—
Anglo-Brazilian (pub.) 11s. 3d. 3-16 Pestana (dis.) 11s. 3d. 13s. 9d.
Carn Brea 17 1/2 19 Rosa Grande (pub.) 5-16 7-16
Chontales 2 1/2 2 1/2 South Bassett 280 290
Chiverton Moor 7 7 1/2 South Caradon 280 290
Clifford Amalgam. 2 1/2 3 South Herodfoot 3 1/2 1 1/2
Cook's Kitchen 10 1/2 11 1/2 South Wheal Frances 17 19
Devon Great Consols. 440 450 St. John del Rey 18 1/2 19 1/2
Don Pedro 2 1/2 2 1/2 St. John del Rey 18 1/2 19 1/2
East Bassett (pub.) 10 12 Trumpet Consols 11 1/2 12 1/2
East Caradon 3 1/2 3 1/2 West Chiverton 60 61 1/2
East Grenville 30s. 32s. 6d. West Wheal Frances 24 26
Frontino and Bolivia 3 3 1/2 West Wheal Seton 190 195
Great Laxey (ex div.) 16 1/2 17 Wheal Agar 1 1 1/2
Great Retallack 3 1/2 3 1/2 Wheal Buller 6 6 1/2
Great Wheal Vor 15 16 Wheal Bulwer 6 6 1/2
Herodfoot 38 40 Wh. Emily Henrietta 32 34
Marke Valley 7 7 1/2 Wheal Grenville 30s. 32s. 6d.
New Great Consols. 3 1/2 4 Wheal Mary Ann 20 21 1/2
North Roskear 14 16 Wheal St. Vincent 14 15
North Retallack 3 1/2 4 Wheal Seton 65 70
North Treskerby 13s. 15s. Wheal Trelawny 8 9
Prince of Wales 31 35 Wheal Ury 13 14
Providence (ex div.) 25 23 Ydanamutana 13 14
Messrs. WARD AND JACKMAN are DEALERS in all the above at the close market price of the day.
Messrs. WARD AND JACKMAN will forward a correct list of closing prices and statistical information GRATUITOUSLY on application.
Messrs. WARD AND JACKMAN beg to refer to their remarks on page 25 respecting the mines marked * in the above list.
July 10. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MESSRS. WARD AND JACKMAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
No. 1, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY, E.C.
Members of the Mining Exchange, London.

CHONTALES GOLD COMPANY.—FULL PARTICULARS of the DIFFERENT CLASSES OF SHARES can be obtained on application to Mr. J. H. MURCHISON, No. 8, Austin Friars, E.C.

MR. D. C. DAVIES, CONEYGREEN HOUSE, OSWESTRY, SALOP, UNDERTAKES THE EXAMINATION OF MINES, MINERAL DEPOSITS, and QUARRIES in the BRITISH ISLES and on the CONTINENT OF EUROPE. Unexceptionable references as to ability and integrity.

MR. J. S. MERRIY, ASSAYER AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, SWANSEA.

MR. THOMAS THOMAS, ASSAYER, &c., COPPER ORE WHARVES, SWANSEA.

MESSRS. THOMAS BONNER AND CO., MINING AGENTS, MINERAL SURVEYORS, AND SHAREBROKERS, LLOYD STREET, COOPER STREET, MANCHESTER.
Messrs. THOMAS BONNER and Co. having been engaged in mining pursuits and the management of metalliferous mines for upwards of twenty years, their experience enables them to give their clients the soundest advice. They are always in a position to negotiate for the buying and selling of mineral properties in all parts of the world; and they also undertake the floating of companies for working such properties, if the bona fide prospectus, after careful investigation, meets their approval.
T. B. and Co. are also dealers in every kind of mining shares, and having an extensive connection are generally able to deal in shares difficult of sale in the open market, and invite transactions from holders of this kind of stock.

MR. CHARLES THOMAS, MINING AGENT, GENERAL SHAREDEALER, AND AUCTIONEER,
3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

MR. CHARLES THOMAS has SPECIAL BUSINESS and is PREPARED TO SUPPLY, at the market prices, SHARES in
PRINCE OF WALES. NEW LOVELL.
WEST CHIVERTON. WHEAL SETON.
NORTH CROFTY. EAST WHEAL SETON.
SOUTH CONDUROW. CHIVERTON.
DON PEDRO. SUMMER HILL.
EAST CARADON. EMILY HENRIETTA.
3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

Third Edition, price One Shilling; post-free, fourteen stamps.

MINING FIELDS OF THE WEST: A PRACTICAL EXPOSITION OF THE PRINCIPAL MINES AND MINING DISTRICTS OF CORNWALL AND DEVON. Published by CHARLES THOMAS, At No. 3, Great St. Helen's, London, E.C.

MESSRS. LANE AND GIBBS, 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C. (Members of the Mining Exchange), STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, transact business in all kinds of securities at closest net prices for cash or account.
SPECIAL BUSINESS in Great Laxey, Anglo-Brazilian, St. John del Rey, Snaefell, and East Phoenix shares.
Daily price list on application.
Bankers: London and County Bank.

MR. HENRY MANSELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
References Exchanged.—Member of the Mining Exchange.
Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

SAFE PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS. Dividends, 10 to 20 per cent. per annum on outlay.
INVESTORS, SHAREHOLDERS, CAPITALISTS seeking valuable and reliable information and safe investments, should read SHARP'S INVESTMENT CIRCULAR (post free).
GRANVILLE SHARP AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, 32, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C. ESTABLISHED 1852.

MR. G. D. SANDY, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., TRANSACTS BUSINESS in EVERY DESCRIPTION OF STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES, MINING AND FINANCIAL ENTERPRISES, at close market prices.
Correct Daily Price List can be had on application.
Money advanced to any amount on legitimate stocks and shares.
References exchanged.

MR. THOMAS THOMPSON, MINING OFFICES,
12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.

MR. R. TREDINNICK, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER,
CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. J. N. MAUGHAN, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER (Member of the Stock Exchange),
No. 2, COLLINGWOOD STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
Transacts business in Railways, Funds, and every description of Mines.
Bankers: Messrs. Lambton and Co.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—MESSRS. JAMES SCOTT AND CO. beg to inform their clients that they have REMOVED from No. 1, Pinner's-court to adjoining offices, No. 14, PINNER'S HALL, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C., where all future communications are requested to be addressed.

JAMES SCOTT AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
14, PINNER'S HALL, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
J. S. and Co. are SELLERS, for cash or on account, of shares in any of the undermentioned mines, at quoted prices, free of commission:—
Anglo-Brazilian, 14s. 3d. Lucy Phillips, £4 10s. West Drake Wallis, 7s. 6d.
Bedford Consols, 15s. Marke Valley, £7 6s. 3d. W. Prince of Wales, 9s. 6d.
Calbeck Fell, 12s. 9d. North Treskerby, 15s. W. Wheal Kitty, 7s.
Chontales, £2 7s. 6d. New Lovell, £1. West Wh. Seton, £19s.
Chiverton Moor, £7 13s. 9d. North Crofty, £1 15s. Wheal Agar, £1 5s.
Clifford Amalgam., £3. Pestana, £2 5s. Wheal Bassett, £6s.
Drake Wallis, 10s. Port Phillip, £1 13s. 9d. Wheal Chiverton, £1 13s. 9d.
Don Pedro, £3 14s. Prosper United, 7s. 6d. Wheal Grenville, £1 10s. 6d.
E. Carn Brea, 11s. 6d. Prince of Wales, £1 18s. Wheal Mary Ann, £21 1/2.
East Russell, 7s. 6d. Rosa Grande, £1 1s. 3d. Wheal St. Vincent, £2.
East Caradon, £3 10s. South Darro, 30s. Wheal Seton, £27 10s.
East Lovell, £7 12s. 6d. St. John del Rey, £19 13s. Wheal St. Agnes, £3 2s. 6d.
Frontino, 15s. 3d. South Frances, £18 10s. Wheal Ury, £2 3s. 9d.
Great Wheal Vor, £15 15s. Tincroft, £14. Wheal Ury, £2 3s. 9d.
Great Laxey, £16 18s. 9d. Trelawny, £9. Ydanamutana, £2 1s. 3d.
Gt. Retallack, £3 11s. 3d. West Chiverton, £61 10s. Ydanamutana, £2 1s. 3d.
Money advanced on marketable mine shares at 5 per cent. per annum.
Buyers can have transfers registered prior to payment, if desired, on giving respectable references.
J. S. and Co. having in their employ several of the most experienced and trustworthy mine agents in the United Kingdom, who periodically inspect on their behalf all the bona fide mines in Devon, Cornwall, and Wales, are enabled to accord to their friends and clients reliable advice as to the present and future prospects of mines they deem worthy the attention of investors.
References will be given to the Alliance Bank and the Bank of England.
J. S. and Co. can recommend several good low-priced shares likely to rise considerably in value within a few weeks.

CHONTALES GOLD COMPANY.—FULL PARTICULARS of the DIFFERENT CLASSES OF SHARES can be obtained on application to Mr. J. H. MURCHISON, No. 8, Austin Friars, E.C.

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MESSRS. THOMAS BONNER AND CO., MINING AGENTS, MINERAL SURVEYORS, AND SHAREBROKERS, LLOYD STREET, COOPER STREET, MANCHESTER.
Messrs. THOMAS BONNER and Co. having been engaged in mining pursuits and the management of metalliferous mines for upwards of twenty years, their experience enables them to give their clients the soundest advice. They are always in a position to negotiate for the buying and selling of mineral properties in all parts of the world; and they also undertake the floating of companies for working such properties, if the bona fide prospectus, after careful investigation, meets their approval.
T. B. and Co. are also dealers in every kind of mining shares, and having an extensive connection are generally able to deal in shares difficult of sale in the open market, and invite transactions from holders of this kind of stock.

MR. EDWARD BREWIS, 34, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE, free of commission, for cash or account:—
25 Calbeck Fell, 12s. 9d.; 20 Colquhoun and Callington; 20 West Godolphin, £2 1/2; 20 Wheal Mary Florence, 12s.; 25 Great South Chiverton; 200 Glau Aiah, 6s.; 20 Rosewarne Consols; 50 North Crofty, 21 1/2; 10 Rose and Chiverton; 25 Don Pedro, £2 18s. 6d.; 50 Redmoor; 20 North Treskerby, 3 1/2; 10 Wheal Ury, £2 1/2; 5 North Levant, £5 1/2; 25 Lucy Phillips, £4 10s.; 30 Chontales, 46s. 6d.; 20 Great Rhosmor, £4 1/2; 5 St. John del Rey, £19 1/2; 50 Anglo-Brazilian, 14s.
WHEAL ST. VINCENT.—Advantageous business in these shares to BUYERS. WEST GODOLPHIN.—SPECIAL BUSINESS in a moderate number of shares.
LUCY PHILLIPS may safely be bought, either as investment or profit.
Mining Shares not offered herein can generally be obtained through Mr. BREWIS' agency, either by wire or letter, at remunerative prices.

Mining and Rock Tunneling.

THE PATENT TUNNELING AND MINING MACHINE COMPANY (LIMITED)

Invite the attention of MINING AND RAILWAY ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS to their

PATENT ROCK-BORING MACHINES,

Which cut circular headings and adits of any diameter, from 4½ to 6½ feet. These machines are manufactured for working by COMPRESSED AIR, by the use of which PERFECT VENTILATION is kept up in the tunnel, and serious accidents are prevented; they are also locomotive, and so simple in management that they may be driven by a boy.

The Special Advantages attached to the use of these machines are

- That they surpass in speed by far every rock-boring machine hitherto invented.
- That no blasting is required.
- That the headings or adits are cut out clean.
- That the debris is removed by the machine itself.
- That the machine does not require to be withdrawn from the face of the rock, excepting when it is necessary to change the chisels.

A SIX-FOOT (compressed air) MACHINE has been on trial for some weeks at a quarry at VAUGIRARD, near Paris, and is cutting at the present time at the rate of NINE FEET per hour, with about 340 1½ in. strokes per minute. This EXTRAORDINARY RESULT is obtained by STEAM at a little over half the requisite power. The machine has improved greatly in its action and speed since the commencement of the trial, and but one set of chisels has been used throughout.

The invention is considered of so much importance in engineering circles that a commission has been appointed by the French Government to examine and report upon a series of experiments.

NOTICE.—The machine can be seen in operation daily (Sundays and Fridays excepted) from Two until Four o'clock, and Orders to View, and additional particulars, can be obtained upon application either to Capt. H. N. PENRICE, Hotel Meurice, rue Rivoli, Paris; or to Mr. G. E. LADBURY, Secretary, 8, Old Jewry, London.

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SPUR WHEELS, BEVEL WHEELS, MITRE WHEELS.

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At the Great Triennial Trials of the ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND, held at Bury St. Edmunds, July, 1867, received the following AWARDS:—

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The duty performed by all C., S., and Co.'s Engines on this occasion considerably exceeded that of any others. C., S., and Co. refer with pleasure to the fact that the duty of their "Commercial" or Single Valve Engine at Chester, so long ago as 1858, was not equalled by any "ordinary" Engine at Bury.

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It is applicable to all practicable heights of fall, giving much greater power from the water than any other kind of water-wheel.

On low falls it has the great advantage of not being impeded by floods or backwater.

It is particularly well adapted for situations where the quantity of water is variable, and where all other wheels fail.

Its motion is extremely regular, and, when desired, a governor can be supplied effectively.

This wheel is at work in a great many places, to which reference will be given.

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ANTI-FRICTION GREASE, 10s. to 14s. per cwt. Wire rope ditto, free from acid, 15s. per cwt. Liquid ditto (between thick and thin), for trams, &c., 8s. to 12s. per cwt.

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"Paint Substitute for Wood or Iron," ready for use, 1s. to 2s. 6d. per gallon. We shall be glad to furnish a detailed price-list on application. Orders by post receive prompt attention.

COAL CUTTING MACHINERY.—The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY having, by recently patented improvements, perfected their coal cutting machinery, worked by compressed air, are NOW READY TO MAKE CONTRACTS for the CONSTRUCTION and USE of their MACHINES.

The results of twelve months' experience in the working of these machines, by the West Ardsley Company, have proved most satisfactory, their use being found to CHEAPEN THE COST and IMPROVE the average SIZE of the COAL, to LIGHTEN the LABOUR, and also to MODIFY the SANITARY CONDITION of the MINE.

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NOTICE.—The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY, having reason to believe that their patents are being infringed upon, hereby give notice that they will TAKE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ALL PARTIES who may MAKE FOR SALE, or USE ANY MACHINERY in the construction of which any such INFRINGEMENT is made.

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THE NEW BELDON LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED),

Capital £10,000, in 10,000 shares of £1 each (Of which over 2000 shares are already taken). Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867, by which the liability of shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares. Deposit on application 5s. per share, and 5s. on allotment; the remainder subject to calls of 5s. per share, at intervals of not less than three months. Applicants not receiving an allotment will have their deposits returned without deduction.

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The mining property belonging to this company is situated near Blanchland, in the Township of Newbiggin, in the western division of the County of Northumberland, and is held under a lease from H. C. Silvertop, Esq., for a term of 49 years, with the option of renewal, commencing on the 22d day of August, 1869, and ending on the 22d day of August, 1908, at a minimum yearly rent of £100, redeemable out of the royalty or dues of 1-15th, extending over the whole term of the lease.

The property comprises a surface area of about 1700 statute acres, commencing near Baybridge, and running west to the north boundary by Riddlehaw's Hope, and is bounded on the east by a brook called the Reddon Burn; on the south-west by a river called Beldon Burn, which divides the counties of Northumberland and Durham, and falls into the River Derwent, within the boundary of the property; and on the west by a stream called the Cross Beldon Burn.

The Sheldon Mines, which now belong to the Derwent Mining Company, are immediately adjoining to Reddon Burn, and have been worked for several hundred years. Large quantities of ore have been and are now being raised from the lower stratum of the Old Sheldon, New Sheldon, Fellgrove, and Standalone veins (all of which run through this company's property in maiden ground, for a distance of upwards of two miles to the west). A few miles further to the west are the Alnhead Mines, belonging to W. B. Beaumont, Esq., M.P., which are said to be the richest mines in the kingdom. Two of the above-named veins running through this company's property have been worked in these mines, and have been very productive. There are also several north and south veins which traverse this property for a distance of from two to three miles, intersecting all the nine or ten east and west veins nearly at right angles. One of the north and south veins, called Burnshieldhaugh, has produced large quantities of ore a short distance to the north of this grant.

The former proprietors have made considerable progress in developing the mines, having sunk two shafts (a drawing and an engine shaft) to the depth of 60 fms., or to the bottom of the great limestone. They have erected a water-wheel with the requisite pumping apparatus; and have also laid down crushing and dressing machinery of superior quality and modern construction.

At the depth of 25 fms. the Beldon Shields vein was cut, and ore of the value of £2000 was raised in a short time, realising a profit of upwards of £500. This vein now stands 4 ft. wide, and is very productive.

The late proprietors having developed the mines and erected the requisite machinery, as above explained, at a cost of upwards of £10,000, were unable to proceed with the working of the mines owing to the want of capital. They have, therefore, disposed of the property, including machinery, plant, &c., to this company on the following reasonable terms—£2250 to be paid to them in cash, and 2000 paid-up shares to be allotted to them. The £2250 will be devoted by the late proprietors to paying off the balance of their debts, a large part of which consists of arrears of rent, which may be hereafter worked out by this company in royalty according to the terms of the lease, as above stated.

In addition to the property above described the company will have the option of purchasing, on the most reasonable terms, another tract of mining ground in the neighbourhood (comprising several thousand acres) equally valuable.

It is a well-known fact that British mines, carefully selected, are one of the safest and best paying investments; 21 of such mines having, on an outlay of £452,825, returned in dividends the enormous sum of £6,136,541.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, the plan of the property, and specimens of the ore, may be seen at the company's office, 15, Finsbury Place South, Moorgate-street, E.C.

Applications for shares should be made at once, as the directors will proceed to allot forthwith, in order of application.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be obtained from the secretary, at the offices of the company, or of the solicitors.

THE WHEEL SAINT VINCENT SILVER MINE.

DIVIDED INTO 6000 PARTS OR SHARES, AND WORKED ON THE COST BOOK SYSTEM.

SECRETARY.—MR. H. WILLS.

CONSULTING ENGINEER.—MR. J. DAVIES.

LONDON OFFICE.—9B, NEW BROAD STREET, E.C.

This mine is situated in the Parish of CALLINGTON, CORNWALL, at the southern base of Kit Hill. The stratum is primary killas, overlying the granite of the district, a stratification known to be highly metalliferous throughout every mining district of that county.

This celebrated silver mine, which is laid down in the Ordnance Map, was opened by the late Captain Malachi, who raised enormous quantities of silver therefrom, although his knowledge of silver extraction was very imperfect, as will be seen by the method he adopted at the time. Thus, instead of having recourse to the amalgam process, or smelting the ore in mass, as is usual now, he erected a stamping-mill, washed and dressed the ore, thereby wasting a very large percentage of the produce, the residue or crop was smelted on the mine by inexperienced hands, and the slag from the furnace was sold since Malachi's management at from £70 to £90 per ton.

It appears that Captain Malachi held a very large interest in the mine; and, notwithstanding his method of management as described, it is said he netted £90,000.

The adventure was divided into 128 parts or shares on the Cost Book System, and from the first important discovery made the price of shares advanced from £100 to £1000 in one day; and from subsequent discoveries the price continued to advance until they reached £2200 per share.

The Crown then filed a bill in Chancery, with a view of making it a royal mine. Malachi defended, and the Crown lost the suit. The costs, however, attendant on the defence, and the very heavy losses he also sustained through a partner (which need not be detailed here) led to the abandonment of the works.

A few years since a company was formed for the re-working of this property, and a new engine-shaft was sunk in a very advantageous position for working the old mine, and also for the development of the western unexplored portion of the set.

This shaft is sunk 46 fms. below the adit, and is 11 fms. deeper than Malachi's deepest level. At the bottom of this shaft a large and promising copper lode was intersected (said to be one of Harro-barrow lodes); this lode has a north underlie, whereas the silver lode underlies south, and had the sinking of the shaft been continued 2 fms. deeper, the two lodes would have formed a junction, where in all probability large deposits of silver and copper would have been found.

The copper lode, however, let down a quantity of water, the pumpwork being inadequate for this drainage, and the adventurers having "fallen out by the way," respecting the management, the company was wound-up abruptly, leaving, as is confidently anticipated, a rich prize for the present company.

The sinking of the new engine-shaft cost about £10,000, yet the late company did not open 6 ft. by way of drive on the lode, but confined their operations to the working of old "backs" and "arches" of ground left by Malachi, in doing which they raised £8000 worth of ore.

It may also be stated that Malachi, in driving the adit west, drove on a false branch, leaving the silver lode whole and unexplored for hundreds of fathoms by the side of the adit, and from discoveries now made large quantities of rich silver gossan can be broken at a trifling expense, without the ordinary risks of mining.

There are other points of interest in this mine of great promise, which will be described hereafter as the works progress.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS OF CAPTAINS G. AND W. H. ROWE.

May 23, 1868.—We have carefully surveyed the Wheel St. Vincent Mine both underground and on the surface. This very interesting property embraces the well-known East Cornwall silver and other lodes. The entire length of the set is 300 fathoms. An adit has been driven the whole length of the set, at a depth varying from the mouth to 15 fathoms. The lode is of a very unusual description, from the fact of its being so richly charged with silver ore, intermixed with quartz, capel, and gossan, which are its chief components; the lode where cut through shows an entire width of 12 feet. The part of the lode now being in operation is most decidedly standing to the north of the former drive or working, and is producing some rich silver ore, samples of which we have broken from the different parts of the lode and carefully assayed, and find the results as follows:—

No. 1 sample, silver 336 ozs. 0 dwts. 0 grs.
No. 2 " " " 130 " 13 " 8
No. 3 " " " 37 " 6 " 16
No. 4—Copper, produce, 25½ per cent.

We will venture to say, without fear of contradiction, that few localities can present a more flattering speculation in assuming an abundance of copper rich in silver in depth, and also valuable deposits of the precious metal.

The agent on the mine writes on May 25, 1868:—"I have this day been underground, and propose to set men to work to break down a quantity of ore similar to that lately sampled, as I am sure large quantities, quite equal in quality, can be taken away."

Capt. Victor writes, June 16:—"The silver lode in back of the adit appears to be improving. We are cross-cutting to find the junction of the Jack lode with the silver lode; ground favourable for driving."

ASSAY OFFICE AND LABORATORY,

No. 2, CROWN CHAMBERS, CROWN COURT,

THREEDNEDLE STREET,

CONDUCTED BY W. T. RICKARD, F.C.S., &c.

(Late MITCHELL and RICKARD).

Assays and analyses of every description of mineral and other substances, manures, &c.

Gentlemen going abroad for mining purposes instructed in assaying, and the most improved methods of reducing gold, silver, and other metals.

MINING PROPERTIES INSPECTED AND REPORTED ON.

MODERN ENGINEERING.

The triumphs of engineering in connection with works which would formerly have been regarded as impossibilities now follow each other so closely that to keep a mere list of them in the memory requires considerable effort; and to the practical man it is not sufficient to know that a great bridge, or harbour, or tunnel has been constructed at a certain place, he must also know the nature of the difficulties that had to be encountered, the precise object sought, and the amount of success which has attended the works undertaken. To hope to obtain such details from the engineer concerned would be futile, since it is apparent that he could not give them without risking the loss of the credit due for the work, or having at some future time to enter upon a disagreeable dispute to establish his claim to whatever originality they might possess. But if the details be given to the world instead of to an individual the engineer secures the pecuniary advantage which the reputation of a successful labourer entitles him to, whilst by thus subjecting his work to the general criticism of the profession its merits and defects are sure to be pointed out, and improvements suggested where necessary, so that in subsequent works of a similar nature that absolute perfection which all so much desire may be more nearly attained. It was to facilitate the publication of the details of engineering works that Mr. HUMBER undertook the issue of his Record of the Progress of Engineering; and the utility of the Record, as well as the ability of the author to perform the task he has undertaken with credit to himself and with satisfaction to the profession generally, is amply proved by the three volumes which have previously appeared.

In the volume now issued* the illustrations given are of far more varied character than in the preceding, including pumping-mills, docks, bridges, viaducts, locomotives, excavators, &c. The first paper is devoted to the consideration of the construction of Harbours, Ports, and Breakwaters, and contains a large amount of useful information, both historical and suggestive, and is illustrated by plates, showing the breakwater of St. Georges, at the mouth of the Gironde, the roadstead at Cherbourg and the breakwaters erected there, the Plymouth breakwater, the breakwater at Cannes, the various forms of waves and billows, the jetty at Marseilles, and various details relating to these and other works. The article on the Metropolitan Main Drainage is illustrated by four plates, giving details connected with the Abbey Mills Pumping Station of an elaborate character, and an abstract from the specification of works. There is also an extract from specification of works relating to the Thames Embankment. Next comes a most interesting article on Barrow Docks, illustrated by five plates, conveying an enormous quantity of useful practical information. Then there are the plan, elevation, and details of the Maquis viaduct of the Santiago and Valparaíso Railway; diagrams of Mr. W. Bridges Adams' locomotive with radial axle-boxes, used on the St. Helen's Canal Railway; of the Cannon-street Station roof (three plates); of the bowstring bridge across the Batiste River, Moka, Mauritius; of the apparatus used for the telegraph lines in Mesopotamia; of the viaduct over the River Wye, on the Rowsley and Buxton line of the Midland Railway (three plates); of the St. German's viaduct on the Cornwall Railway; of the wrought-iron cylinder used instead of a diving-bell in Table Bay Harbour; of Millwall Docks (six plates); of Milroy's patent excavator; and of the Notting Hill and Brompton Extension of the Metropolitan District Railway.

The engineering details are preceded by an admirable little biographical sketch of Mr. John Fowler, C.E., F.G.S., and an excellent photograph of that gentleman is given by way of frontispiece. The volume forms a valuable companion to those which have preceded it, and cannot fail to prove a most important addition to every engineering library.

* "A Record of the Progress of Modern Engineering, 1866. Comprising civil, mechanical, marine, hydraulic, railway, bridge, and other engineering works, with Essays and Reviews." Edited by WILLIAM HUMBER, Assoc. Inst. C.E., M.I.M.E.—London: Lockwood and Co., Stationers' Hall-court.

ANILINE, AND ITS DERIVATIVES.

But a few years since the many beautiful colours obtained from coal tar were altogether unknown, yet were the world now deprived of them as suddenly as they were introduced one-half of the female population would be positively inconsolable, and by the extinguishing of an important industry it might be feared that it is not the softer sex alone that would deplore the change. Nor is the history of the coal tar colours less interesting than the colours themselves are beautiful, so that an account of Aniline and its Derivatives* can scarcely fail to be received with general favour. It is very truly observed that during the last ten years their manufacture has grown from nothing to proportions never dreamed of by their discoverers. The object of the work is to give a clear representation of the actual state of the manufacture as adopted on a commercial scale, a plain statement of the methods of obtaining aniline and its derivatives, and a description of the apparatus actually used in manufacturing. By way of appendix there is the report of Dr. Hofmann and Messrs. De Laire and Girard, "On the Colouring Matters Derived from Coal Tar," shown at the French Exhibition, 1867, it being considered that it forms a most appropriate addition to Dr. Reimann's work, inasmuch as whilst the Exhibition report includes several novel facts and recent improvements known to few but the reporters themselves, Dr. Reimann's work gives that explicit insight into the theoretical considerations and manufacturing operations which are required for a proper comprehension of this important branch of technical chemistry.

Commencing with benzol, which Dr. Reimann observes may be considered the basis of the aniline industry, he explains the mode of obtaining it by treating benzoic acid with lime, and then mentions that coal tar is the source whence benzol is obtained in larger quantities for technical purposes. On heating tar in a retort, benzol and other analogous substances are first obtained. The benzols obtained at first are called light hydrocarbons, to distinguish them from the heavy hydrocarbons, hydrogen and solar oil. The light hydrocarbons are separated, by ordinary distillation of the tar, from the asphalt by those who obtain the latter for roofing, &c. The benzols collected between 80° and 100° are called light benzols, and those collected between 100° and 130° heavy benzols—the two products are separately transformed into nitro-benzols. According to the analysis of Dr. Crace-Calvert, it appears that the percentage of benzols varies considerably—Boghead coal contains 12; Cannel, 9; Staffordshire, 5; and Newcastle, 2 per cent. In the succeeding chapter the conversion of the benzols into nitro-benzols is explained, and aniline is then considered, the mode of obtaining it in the laboratory being first described, and then the commercial method, by the reduction of nitro-benzol. Magenta, aniline blue and violet, aniline green, aniline black, aniline yellow, and aniline brown have each a chapter devoted to them; and the concluding chapter, on the tinctorial power of aniline colours, is one the practical value of which cannot be over-estimated, since, in three pages, it explains the determination of the amount of colour requisite to dye a certain weight of wool of a given shade, and of the amount of wool dyed of a certain colour by a given weight of colouring matter; and also how to distinguish aniline colours from one another, and from similar colours, when on the textile fabric. In connection with the latter, a table is given, from which the reactions can be seen at a glance. The general character of the book is excellent, and should cause it to be taken as a model for the arrangement of similar works of other branches of industry.

* "On Aniline, and its Derivatives: a Treatise upon the Manufacture of Aniline and Aniline Colours." By M. REIMANN, P.D., L.A.M. Revised and edited by WILLIAM CROOKES, F.R.S.—London: Longmans.

"GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE."—The original articles comprise one On the Influence of the Gulf Stream, by the Editor; one On the Earliest Forms of Brachiopoda discovered in Britain, by Thomas Davidson, F.R.S.; and one On the Value of the Evidence for the Existence of the Mammoth in Pre-glacial Times, by W. Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S. The Notices of Memoirs and Reports and Proceedings are interesting, and, perhaps, the more attractive to geologists, because of almost geological age themselves. There are reviews of Mr. J. P. Lesley's work, Man's Origin and Destiny, sketched from the Platform of the Sciences, and of Dr. Dawson's Acadian Geology, both of which are worth reading; and the Correspondence is unusually attractive.

400,000 tons of coal are consumed annually in the gas works of Paris. Gold-bearing quartz, yielding \$14 to the ton, has been found on the Tobique river, a tributary to the St. John. The development of gold mining in Nova Scotia continues extraordinary.—Canadian News.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending July 8 amounted to 12,492l. 9s. 6d.

MINES ASSESSMENT BILL.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JULY 8.

The House having gone into Committee on this Bill, on Clause 1, Mr. WENTWORTH BEAUMONT, who had given notice of his intention to move a series of new clauses, proposed the omission of all the words after "1868" down to the end of that clause, in order to insert the words "The occupier of every mine in England and Wales, producing coal, clay, stone, salt, or ore, shall be rated in respect thereof for the relief of the poor."

Mr. PERCY WYNDHAM (who had charge of the Bill) suggested that as the proposals of the hon. member were more in the nature of an alternative Bill than of amendments, it would be more convenient to take the discussion upon them at once as a whole, and then if the hon. gentleman succeeded in carrying the first of them on a division that decision might be accepted as a decision upon them all. Mr. BEAUMONT wished seriously to call the attention of the Government to the great importance of that measure. Its object, which was generally approved, was the rating of certain property which had hitherto been exempt from rating. But now he also proposed to make serious alterations in the manner of rating coal mines, which were already subject to rates; and he thought a question of that great importance ought not to be embodied in the Bill without due notice to the whole country. It effected not simply the coal owners, who might as a body be in favour of the change, as it would give them a considerable relief, but it likewise affected the interests of all other classes of ratepayers. Therefore, although he certainly did not wish to oppose the further progress of a Bill to which the hon. gentleman (Mr. P. Wyndham) had devoted so much time and pains, he thought it would be more acceptable both to the hon. member himself and also to the House generally, that they should receive from Her Majesty's Government an assurance that they would take up the whole question as regarded coal mines and other mines in a future session.

Mr. HARDY said he for one had come to the conclusion that the only way of dealing fairly with the question of rating was to do away with all exemptions. His hon. friend would, he might add, in his opinion, do well not to press his Bill this session. The subject was one on which he could not take it upon himself to legislate now; indeed, it belonged to another department of the Government, but he confessed he should like to see the whole question of exemptions dealt with in one Bill.

After a few words from Mr. ST. AUBYN, Sir M. BEACH thought a simple enactment might be passed declaring that the words "coal mines" in the statute of Elizabeth should be held to include all mines. As to the course which the Government were prepared to take in the matter he could give no definite promise. All he could say was that they would give it due consideration, and he should be very glad if he were enabled to introduce a measure dealing with it next session.

Mr. HENDERSON complained that there were no two parishes in England in which mines were rated on the same principle.

Mr. P. WYNDHAM could not help thinking that the House had all the information on the subject that was necessary to enable it to legislate upon it with advantage. The Bill did not interfere in the least with the principle on which coal mines were rated. It simply proposed to obviate the complaints that mines were rated in the most contradictory manner. The real question before the Committee, he believed, was whether the word "occupier" should be inserted in the clause, and he was opposed to that being done, because it was necessary to retain the provision that the owner might by agreement pay the rate. In Derbyshire alone there were between 50 and 60 mines, the royalty on which did not exceed 6s., and if it were made compulsory that the occupier should be rated great inconvenience in that county would be the result.

Mr. KNATCHBULL-HUGHES thought the proceedings of the Committee would be facilitated if it were decided that the Bill should have nothing to do with coal mines.

Mr. CORRIANCE contended that the proposition for a deduction of 33 per cent. was one which ought to be thoroughly considered by the House before it was adopted. He did not think it had been so considered, and his hon. friend would, in his opinion, act wisely in withdrawing, at all events, that part of the clause.

Mr. HIBBERT suggested, as there seemed to be so much difficulty with respect to the assessing of coal mines, that it would be well the portion of the Bill relating to it should be withdrawn, to be re-introduced next session in a better form by the hon. member for Lancashire, who had four different plans of assessment prevalent, and it would be desirable that one uniform system should be established.

Mr. KENDALL pointed out that mining in Cornwall was at present in a depressed condition, and urged the expediency of dealing very tenderly with the copper mines among others.

Mr. AYRTON objected to the application of a particular mode of rating to particular descriptions of property instead of proceeding on some uniform system. All that was necessary was a short clause declaring that every description of mines, not liable to be rated to local rates, should in future be liable to such rates. Another question for consideration was whether, if the law under which persons held leases of property at a fixed rent was suddenly changed, it would be right that they should bear the whole burden of a new rate. He suggested that, in rating for the first time property which was never before rated, it would be only a just provision to divide the payment of the new rate between the landlord and lessee. He conceived that the enactment of two such provisions as he had just mentioned was all that was necessary.

Mr. LIDDELL expressed his willingness to accept the principle that all mines should be liable to be rated, and the coal trade of the North were ready to acquiesce in that principle if the deductions suggested by the Valuation Committee of last year were allowed.

Mr. READ regretted that the question of rating woods and plantations had not been dealt with in the Bill.

Col. GRAY moved that the Chairman report progress, as the discussion appeared likely to result in a resumption.

Mr. P. WYNDHAM observed that everyone who had spoken appeared to be in favour of the principle of the Bill, but as he did not wish that at that period of the session some measure on the subject should be delayed in passing through the House, he suggested that hon. members having amendments to propose should not press them, but allow the hon. member for the Tower Hamlets to move his amendment, in favour of which he should give his vote, or he might run the chance of losing the Bill altogether.

Mr. W. BEAUMONT declined to withdraw his amendment, the object of which was to omit all the first clause with the exception of the beginning words "from and after Oct. 1, 1868."

Mr. AYRTON said that if the Committee agreed to that amendment he would immediately after propose the one he had already described to the House.

Mr. W. BEAUMONT's amendment was put and agreed to.

Mr. AYRTON moved the addition of words to make all mines not now rated liable to be rated. They would be rated by the application of the ordinary law of rating.

Mr. ST. AUBYN opposed the amendment. He was very much afraid that profits would be rated.

Mr. KENDALL also opposed the amendment. Although he was quite willing that mines should be rated, those in Cornwall were in an exceptional condition.

Mr. LIDDELL could not understand the peculiar exceptional character of the Cornish mines. If they were exhausted, or nearly so, the Assessment Committee would provide for them, and bring up a well-considered clause on the report.

Mr. AYRTON explained that the measure of the rate would be the rent received. It would have no reference to profits.

Mr. KENDALL thought the amendment was fraught with danger.

Mr. BEAUMONT observed that in his part of the country the only consideration with the Assessment Committee was the rent a tenant would give from year to year. The Committee divided, when there appeared—

Ayes	119
Noes	6

Majority in favour of the amendment..... 113

The clause as amended was ordered to stand part of the Bill.

On Clause 2, Mr. AYRTON stated that in consequence of the acceptance of his amendment the other clauses of the Bill were rendered unnecessary or inapplicable. The only question that remained was as to the proportion of the rate to be paid by the landlord. This was a matter of considerable relevancy, and it would be better to report progress, and bring up a well-considered clause on the report.

Mr. PERCY WYNDHAM stated that the hon. member for the Tower Hamlets, in conjunction with himself, would propose a clause on the bringing up of the report to settle the proportion of the rates to be paid by the landlord and the tenant.

The remaining clauses, with the exception of one or two, were struck out, and the Bill, as amended, was reported to the House.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The rapid strides in the progress of civilisation taking place in our colonial possessions, and the wonderfully increased facilities afforded for the introduction of modern improvements in contrivances for developing hitherto unknown regions for the extension of commerce, and obtaining supplies of Nature's wealth, to the advantage of local landowners, and of our own manufactures, is every day made apparent. This cannot be better exemplified than by the remark of a gentleman, writing from Adelaide—that "by the employment of the most approved machinery I am enabled to dispense almost entirely with the assistance of extraneous labour. With my immediate household, and the valuable machinery I have obtained, I can manage very much better than before all my field and harvest work." We are led to these remarks from receiving from Messrs. TUXFORD, of London and Adelaide, a very well printed and admirably illustrated Catalogue of Agricultural Implements and Machinery of Great Britain, Australia, and New Zealand. To the readers of the Mining Journal, wherever they may be located, we can recommend this Catalogue as the means of rendering them familiar with the most approved machinery for every description of agricultural work, while to those who are settled, or about to settle, in new and undeveloped districts it will be invaluable, as affording information of the greatest importance to them, in the management of their estates.

LONDON ASSOCIATION OF FOREMEN ENGINEERS.—The thirty-fifth bi-annual meeting of members took place at the George Hotel, Aldermanbury, City, on Saturday, when the President, Mr. Joseph Newton, of Her Majesty's Mint, occupied the chair, and the attendance of the associates was large. After the election of several candidates and the performance of other duties of a routine character, the auditors—Messrs. Irvine and Hume—produced the balance-sheet. From this document it appears that the association now numbers rather more than 150 ordinary and honorary members, composed mainly of foremen and employers of the engineering trade. The general fund of the society amounts to 4312l. 2s., the superannuation fund to 908l. 15s., and the widows and orphan's fund to 121l. 4s., making a grand total of 1347l. 4s. Considering the extraordinary depression which has prevailed, and which still prevails, throughout every branch of mechanical engineering, the foregoing statistics must be regarded as highly satisfactory. So, at least, they were considered at the meeting, and the auditors' report was accordingly received with acclamation. It is a valuable peculiarity of this association that, whilst preserving complete independence of action, its judicious management has gained for it the active co-operation of

nearly all the principal employers of engineering labour in London and its vicinity. Its bases are the cultivation of technical knowledge and the practice of benevolence. Under such circumstances, we cannot but wish the institution a long career of usefulness and prosperity.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

According to a statement prepared by the Committee of French Forgemasters, the deliveries of *matériel* made to the French railway companies in 1867 amounted to 140,550 tons by national works, and 71 tons by foreign works, making an aggregate of 140,621 tons. This total is in excess of the deliveries made in 1866, but below the orders of former years. The imports of pig iron into France (duty free) amounted in the first four months of this year to 30,259 tons, while in the corresponding period of last year they were only 11,263 tons. There was, then, in the first four months of this year an increase of 18,996 tons. On the other hand, the imports of pig iron into France, with payment of duty, declined in the first four months of this year, to 6856 tons, as compared with 39,800 tons in the corresponding period of 1867. The imports of iron and plates in the first four months of 1868 were—17,329 tons duty free, and 2488 tons with payment of duty, against 13,360 tons and 2570 tons in the corresponding period of 1867. The difference in these totals is of no great importance. The quantity of minerals imported into France in the first four months of this year compares as follows with the imports in the corresponding period of 1867:—

Source.	1868.	1867.
Belgium	22,392	42,362
Germany	24,881	21,045
Spain	14,788	10,555
Italy	12,057	12,195
Switzerland	1,284	548
Algeria	44,096	52,288
Miscellaneous	64	934
Total	119,562	139,926

The imports of minerals into France in the first four months of this year presented, then, a diminution of 20,000 tons as compared with the corresponding period of 1867.

The improvement which has been noted of late in the state of the metallurgical groups of the Nord, the Moselle, Champagne, and the Ardennes is maintained; orders have arrived with tolerable regularity, and some works are even provided with work for a certain time. At the same time the changes not regarded as indicating a serious and durable revival, but simply a partial and temporary improvement, occasioned by orders the execution of which has been delayed some time, and the execution of which could not be longer postponed. Nevertheless, some establishments talk of attempting an advance in prices, although the wisdom of such a policy is much questioned as being premature, and calculated to paralyse an otherwise favourable market. The Carmaux Mines Company is paying interest on its obligations, as is the Fives-Lille Company and many other concerns. Meetings are announced as follows:—St. Chamond Collieries Company, July 14, at Paris; Montataire (Oise) Forges Company, July 14, at Paris; and Meurhin Colliery Company, July 25, at Bethune.

No material change has taken place in the position of the various Belgian metallurgical groups, which remains pretty good. Work is abundant at almost all the establishments, but prices do not revive. Tenders have been sent in as follows for a contract for 65 tons of Bessemer cast steel rails for one of the Belgian railways:—The Barrow Hematite Steel Company, at Barrow-in-Furness, England, 11l. 19s. 11d. per ton, delivery at Antwerp; the John Cockerill Company, at Seraing, 12l. 19s. 9d. per ton, delivery at Liège; Mr. R. J. Robertson, Hamburg, 13l. 6s. 3d. per ton, delivery at Antwerp; M. Honore Demoor, at Brussels, 14l. 2s. 5d. per ton, delivery at Antwerp; and Messrs. Charles L. Desmedt and Co., at Molenbeek St. Jean, 14l. 7s. 2d. per ton. The Schleusen Blast Furnaces, Ironworks, and Collieries Company is paying 5 per cent. interest on its shares for 1867-8, that is, 13s. per 13l. share. The Niederelsbach Mines and Foundries Company pays a dividend for 1867 at the rate of 16s. per share. The Stolberg and Westphalian Lead and Zinc Works and Foundries Company will pay on Oct. 1 a dividend for 1867 at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. Meetings are announced as follows:—Carnières-Sud Collieries Company, July 18, at Charleroi; Friedrichshagen Mines Company, July 22, at Oberlahnstein (Nassau); Gosson-Lagasse Colliery Company, July 27, at Liège; Longrange Blast Furnaces, Ironworks, and Collieries Company, August 3, at Elouges. The periodical suspension of the Belgian navigations, now near at hand, deprives the coal trade in the Hainaut of almost all interest. Prices of ordinary all-coming coal are maintained at 10s. 6d. per ton in the Charleroi and Mons basins. In this latter group stocks have been somewhat reduced of late, but the extraction remains, nevertheless, as restricted as possible. In the provinces of Liège the tendency is, perhaps, rather better; at the same time, stocks do not diminish and the extraction remains limited.

The French General Transatlantic Company has been changing into screws its two paddle-wheel steamers engaged on the Antilles line—the Washington and the Lafayette. This transformation was undertaken in June, 1867, as regards the Washington, and has just been terminated. The consumption of coal on board the Washington has been reduced from 98 tons to 75 tons per 24 hours, while the speed of the vessel has been increased to the extent of about 2½ per cent.; the new engines, moreover, occupy less space, and enable the steamer to carry accordingly a larger cargo, and 60 more passengers. The Lafayette, which is now undergoing at St. Nazaire a transformation similar to that effected in the Washington, will, it is expected, be ready for sea in September or October.

The first few years' working of the Huella Mines was attended with disastrous results, but the state of affairs is considered to be improving by degrees. Not only is it proposed to distribute in the course of a month a dividend of 16s. per share on account of the exercise 1865-6, but the directors expect that before 1870 they will be in a position to pay the holders of each of 8s. per share another sum of 4l., representing the interest on the capital. The Carmaux Colliery Company has decided that its capital shall remain fixed at 78,900l., represented by 3945 shares. The quantity of coal carried over the leading Spanish railway (the Madrid, Saragossa, and Alicante) in 1867 amounted to only 14,000 tons, but this insignificant total is expected to be multiplied fivefold, or even sixfold, as soon as the Belmez coal mines, to which railway communication has now been established, attain something like their full development, while the consumption of coal may be expected to experience a great expansion in Spain, when it is made available for use at a cheaper rate. The quantity of minerals conveyed in 1867 (about 15,000 tons) can scarcely fail to acquire a great augmentation, as soon as a practical realisation is witnessed of a project already approved by the Cortes, for transferring to private industry the working of the State mines at Lharras, which, according to competent persons, might be made to produce 40,000 to 50,000 tons per annum. A small branch of 7½ miles would unite these mines to the Andalusian division of the Madrid, Saragossa, and Alicante network. For the first time for many years the revenue of the Spanish Mining Company for Lighting and Heating by Gas has presented a decline, having fallen off in May to the extent of 4.18 per cent. as compared with May, 1867. For the five months ending May 31 this year the revenue acquired by the company presents, however, an increase of 2.70 per cent., as compared with the corresponding period of 1867.

MINING IN NEVADA, U.S.

[From our Correspondent.]

White Pine district is now attracting great attention. The richest surface ores and the largest quantities of them ever found in Eastern Nevada, are to be seen on Treasure Hill, in this district. How the ledges will hold out under development has yet to be proved. The formation is a limestone, though several of the claims have slate or quartzite on one side. In so far as the nature of the country rock and the richness of the surface ore are concerned, White Pine is very similar to Eureka district. But in two important aspects it differs from that district; the ledges are nearly all capped by spar, and are in many cases traceable for several thousand feet. In walking over the district for the first time one is puzzled by seeing ledges claimed as running in half-a-dozen different directions; but after a little observation he finds it comparatively easy to determine the course of a vein by the character of the spar or limestone cap. There are, doubtless, some very valuable mines in the district, including the Hidden Treasure, Aurora, Iceberg, Geneva, Judas, and Eberhardt. The finest body of high-grade surface ore ever seen east of the Comstock is now being taken out of the South Eberhardt. Think of a mass of ore 18 to 20 ft. wide, which, with only a few pieces of second-class rock thrown aside, will easily pay \$1000 to the ton in the mill. An open cut, from 4 to 5 ft. deep, is being carried along the ledge, and pieces of horn silver and steeftellite, so large that one of them is more than the strongest man can lift, are being dug out from day to day. The Big Smokey Company had an agent here a few days ago, who was so generous as to offer \$10,000 for the mine; but as the owners had at least \$5000 worth of ore ready for the mill, and \$50,000 more in actual sight, they naturally made fun of such an offer. The Comstock ledge, parallel with the Eberhardt, is yielding an equally fine quality of ore, though it is not over a quarter the width of the latter. On the whole, the White Pine district, from slight development, shows more promising ledges than almost any other district in the State. Judging from the slight amount of work which has been done, some of the veins go down nearly perpendicular, though on the table land of Treasure Hill there are deposits of quartz which seem to be quite flat. The permanence of value of the mines is to be determined only on their future development, but there is ore enough near the surface to justify a considerable expenditure to ascertain what is below.

The mill of the Silver Peak and Red Mountain Gold and Silver Mining Com. is expected to start up about June 15 or 20. The mill is about ready to run, and it will take only about ten days to complete the tramway from the gold-bearing ledges to the mill. It is estimated that the mill will work 50 tons of ore per day. The superintendent of the mines, Mr. William Harker, has taken out over 3000 tons of gold-bearing quartz that will mill \$250 or even \$300 per ton, and a large amount that will pay over \$250 per ton. The manager expects to employ 200 men during the summer, if that number can be procured; at any rate, idle men would do well to go to that district. It is understood that a large party is preparing to prospect the region lying south of Silver Peak, and if the Red Mountain Company turns out as it is confidently expected it will, there is no doubt that a rich country will be opened south-east of this district. Col. Raymond, agent of the Silver Mountain Company, and who is possessed of large experience in mining affairs, has purchased an interest in the Wyoming ledge, situated in Battlesnake canyon, in the district of Hot Creek. It is the intention of the agent to begin a shaft immediately for general exploration. The lowest depth yet reached in the original works on the Wyoming is 45 feet, and the shaft, which is 8 feet square, runs entirely through a rich quality of mineral. Those who have examined it describe it as the most extraordinary body of ore yet developed in that section. Col. Raymond already has a force of ten men at work on his part of the ledge, and it is his intention to erect a mill

on the canyon this summer. The original proprietors of the Wyoming are pushing their shaft down night and day, and they have at the surface about 125 tons of first-class ore for the mill.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

CHONTALES GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Tuesday, The Right Hon. the Earl NELSON in the chair.

Mr. J. JAMESON TRURAN (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, which stated that it was to confirm the following special resolutions:—That the following be Articles of Association of the company:—The directors may borrow money for the purposes of the company on the terms of giving to the lenders the right to convert the whole or any part of the amount advanced into ordinary shares of the company; and when any money shall have been so borrowed the directors shall have power to create and issue the amount of new shares necessary for carrying such conversion into effect. Such new shares shall form part of the original capital, and shall confer the same rights of voting and participation in dividends as other ordinary shares in the company.

The CHAIRMAN said the present meeting had been appointed to confirm the special resolutions passed at the last meeting. He would, therefore, simply move that those resolutions be confirmed. Mr. PARKER PITTAR seconded the proposition.

Mr. DARRYSHIRE asked what advantage would be allowed to those who paid the whole amount due upon the debentures? Mr. NOAKES (managing director) explained that all sums paid in advance of the instalments would be entitled to interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the intermediate periods—that is, until the instalments would carry 12 per cent.

Mr. DARRYSHIRE expressed his satisfaction at the arrangement made. The motion was then put, and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN added that a circular would be addressed to the shareholders, in which, in accordance with the wish of some proprietors, it would be stated that the last day fixed for receiving applications for the debentures would be extended to July 29, so as to have the advantage of the information by the next mail.—A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

WEST CARADON MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Bishopsgate-street, on Tuesday.—Mr. NICHOLSON in the chair.

Mr. W. J. LAVINGTON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were confirmed.

A statement of accounts was submitted, which showed a debit balance of 2103*l.*; the loss upon the last four months' operations was 1863*l.*

The report of the agents was read, as follows:—

July 5.—Since our last general meeting, held on March 10 last, we have sunk a winze in the cross-course from the 170 to the 180, and have commenced cross-cutting south towards Allen's and Vivian's lodes, where we have a right to expect the lodes will form a junction, which is a very important feature, and will be accomplished in a few days. When Vivian's lode was intersected in the 170 it produced 2 tons of copper ore per fathom, and seeing we have a similar channel of ground in the 180, we have no reason to doubt that these lodes will be found more productive at this point. We are sinking a winze below the 170, on Allen's lode, about 32 fathoms east of the cross-course, which is down about 5 fathoms; the lode will average about 2 feet wide for the whole depth sunk, but the extreme bottom is about 3 feet wide, and split up in branches; there is, however, a small leader of ore coming in from the south wall, which looks very kindly. In this point, on this lode, we have about 22 fathoms to reach the boundary, or 15 fathoms to the cross-course—that is, judging from what we have seen of the underlie in the upper levels. In the last few fathoms driven we have had hard ground, which has consequently squeezed up the lode; water is, however, more freely coming from the end, which we have always found to ease the ground, and improve the lode. We are pushing on this end with all energy, seeing that the lode in South Caradon is only within 15 feet of our boundary, and they have now a good course of ore, being worth fully 4 tons per fathom. We have drilled a small trial shaft, on this lode, and have seen lodes in this mine in the two ends coming towards each other; we cannot but come to the conclusion that they are two distinct lodes. There is, however, no other alternative to prove this before reaching the cross-course, and if we then find they are distinct lodes we shall be in a position to open up this lode quickly, and thus enable us to put the mine on a good footing. Clymo's lode, in the 128, west of the cross-cut, has been suspended for some time past, and the men put to drive east in the same level. We have opened out in this direction 12 fathoms, the lode produced 2 tons of copper ore per fathom, and seeing the rise in the back of this level, west of the cross-cut, has been set on tribute, worth 6*l.* per fathom. On Jope's lode, in the 128, west of the little cross-course, we have two branches in the end, which seem to be uniting, and looking at the ore ground driven over in the level above, 6 fathoms in advance of this end, worth from 8*l.* to 10*l.* per fathom, we are looking forward here for a speedy improvement. The winze in the bottom of this level is down 3 fathoms, and suspended, the lode being small and poor. The 116 is communicated to the winze sunk below the 104; we are now well ventilated, and have set the same on tribute both east and west; the lode is worth 8*l.* per fathom. We have cleared and secured the 104 fm. level cross-cut from Elliott's shaft to Dunstan's lode, and resumed the driving of this end east, in which the lode is 1 ft. wide, containing stones of ore mixed up with spar. We have 18 fathoms further to drive to get under the winze now sinking in the bottom of the 114, where hole to Gonnemena, in which the lode is worth 2*l.* tons of copper ore per fathom. You will see on the section sent you that our 104 will come in about 7 fathoms deeper than the 114 in Gonnemena, and will, in our opinion, open up a good piece of ore ground. Marina's shaft is down over 30 fathoms from surface, the last 6 fathoms sunk has been in the elvan, which has split up the lode. Within 2 fathoms of the bottom of the shaft granite made its appearance in the south, consequently we are now cross-cutting both north and south to see in what direction the lode is here, and when found we think it right to continue the cross-cut at this depth to see the side lodes which have been so productive in the eastern part of the mine. The elvan is of a beautiful description, and whenever we have seen lodes in this mine in a similar composition we have always found them to be profitably productive. In conclusion, you will perceive we have pointed out our present operations, and seeing the great chances we have of intersecting Vivian's and Allen's lodes in the 180, and also the importance of the 170, towards South Caradon course of ore, which seems to be a new lode to us, together with the ore ground we are aiming at on Dunstan's lode, and as well the cross-cutting at Marina's to intersect the side lodes, we unhesitatingly say that this mine has just now got in a position to prove the points referred to in a short time, and when proved we have no doubt the shareholders will be rewarded for their perseverance and outlay. We shall sample on Tuesday next over 100 tons of copper ore.—WILLIAM JOHNS, NICHOLAS RICHARDS.

The CHAIRMAN moved that the report be received and entered on the minutes, and that the accounts be passed and allowed. It could have been wished that a more satisfactory report had been presented, but the prospects were such that he hoped that the more successful results would be realised at no distant date. The loss upon the past four months had been heavy, which could hardly be regarded with surprise when he informed them that, in addition to the decline in the price of copper, the raisings of ore had been less than expected, but there seemed reason to hope for better things.

Mr. MILFORD explained that of that loss 70*l.* had been paid for the repair of an engine which had been in use for something like twenty-five years.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to a question, stated that the arrears of call had been reduced since the accounts were made up. As to the mine, he mentioned that it was his opinion the deeper levels might be advantageously suspended, as no benefit was derived from them. He regarded as of greater importance the shallow levels, from which all their dividends were paid.

Mr. MILFORD said it was decided at the last meeting that the mine should be inspected by an independent agent, which decision had been carried out, as the shareholders were aware by the report sent them. He might add, however, that the whole of Captain Rich's recommendations had not been carried out, simply because Captain Johns did not deem it desirable to do so.

A SHAREHOLDER wished to know why the committee selected Capt. Rich?—The CHAIRMAN said that Capt. Rich was selected after it was found that two previously-named agents could not be obtained.

Mr. PETER WATSON said he did not observe that Captain Rich suggested any material alteration in the working as carried out by Capt. Johns, while he did observe that Capt. Rich concluded his report by saying that "he took the opportunity of stating then he had given him for his inspection the mine, and the plans, and that he believed the agents were doing their utmost to bring the mine into a profitable state of working as quickly as possible."—Mr. MILFORD said that Capt. Rich had recommended the stopping of one or two points merely as a matter of economy.

Mr. PETER WATSON wished to know if the committee had confidence in Capt. Johns as manager?—(Each member of the committee expressed perfect confidence in Capt. Johns.)

Mr. PETER WATSON said that, under those circumstances, it was difficult to understand the object of having the mine inspected by another agent.—Mr. MILFORD said it was done in obedience to the desire of the shareholders at the last meeting.—Mr. PETER WATSON said the shareholders ought not to forget the fact that a great amount of dead work was being carried on at West Caradon for the future benefit of the enterprise; and it seemed that, just because the mine was temporarily poor, the judgment of Capt. Johns was doubted—at least that was the inference to his (Mr. Watson's) mind, by sending an agent to inspect the mine. His motto was—If implicit confidence could not be placed in the manager of a mine, get one in whom confidence could be placed. As far as he (Mr. Watson) was concerned, he believed no more efficient, trustworthy, or able man could be found than Capt. Johns, and if all the Capt. Richs that ever lived said anything to the contrary it would not have the slightest effect upon him. Although the shares had declined in market value, he had shown his confidence in the mine, and also in Capt. Johns, by having just doubled his interest, and was now the largest shareholder in the company.—A SHAREHOLDER recollected that Capt. Rich was once called upon to report upon a tin mine, and that his report was to the effect that there might possibly be 500*l.* worth of tin in the mine, but since that period something like 15,000*l.* worth had been sold.

Mr. PETER WATSON could not agree with the Chairman as to the desirability of suspending the bottom levels. For instance, the present bottom level in South Caradon was within 11 ft. of West Caradon boundary, in which latter mine there was a lode worth, he believed, something like 40*l.* per fm. The present end in West Caradon was about 25 fms. from the boundary—that very point might be the salvation of the mine. He did not hesitate to say that, seeing the number of men employed and the general character of the operations, there was not a cheaper worked mine in the county.

The report was received and ordered to be entered on the minutes, and the accounts were passed and allowed.

The CHAIRMAN said that since the last meeting it had been found that the

Gonnemena adventurers had encroached upon the West Caradon sett, and the value of ore taken away amounted to 273*l.* But a most extraordinary claim had been set up by the Gonnemena agent, which was that West Caradon should deduct from the value of the ore thus wrongfully removed the cost of taking the ore away, which would leave West Caradon in debt to Gonnemena. Eminent legal opinion had been taken on the subject, by which it appeared that it was clearly an act of trespass; and that, therefore, there was no ground whatever for the claim set up for the deduction of the cost incurred by the trespassers in removing the ore.—The SECRETARY read the legal opinion referred to.

Mr. MILFORD said the opinion just read was clear, and merely the common-sense view of the question. It was, moreover, entirely in accordance with that of the committee. It would, however, be but a matter of courtesy to postpone the matter, as requested, till the general meeting of the committee, a call of 30*s.* per share was made.

The committee of management were re-elected. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

CAPEL BANHAGLOG, OR EAST MID-WALES LEAD, MINING COMPANY.

The adjourned ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern yesterday.

The SECRETARY said that a telegram had been received from the Chairman announcing his inability to attend the meeting, when, upon the proposition of Major BOYLE, seconded by Mr. SCOTT, it was unanimously resolved that Mr. ROSS, as the largest shareholder present, should occupy the chair. The notice of the meeting was read.

The CHAIRMAN regretted the absence of Mr. Handley; but as the Act of Parliament provides that any member could be voted to the chair for the purposes of the meeting, he need hardly say that he felt much flattered by having been voted to that position upon this occasion. It would be no doubt remembered that at the preliminary meeting, held on the mine, the directors had taken every possible precaution to ascertain the real merits of the property before embarking any portion of their capital in its development. Having been present at that meeting, he could bear testimony to the painstaking manner in which the directors had used every exertion to obtain and disseminate all the information they could obtain, in order to guide them in their decisions. Of course, they did not expect to see large piles of ore like those at their rich neighbour, Mid-Wales, but what he did see was more than perfectly satisfactory. There was a well-defined lode—a lode 7 ft. wide, and in every respect congenial for the production of lead. Lead miners in that district always liked to see a lode at the surface thoroughly impregnated with spar; and he must say that the main lode at Capel Banhaglog in every way fulfilled their anticipations, for certainly more beautiful specimens of spar could not be seen. Having only just previously to that meeting inspected Snailbeach Mines, where there were to be seen some remarkable specimens of spar and galena, he was in a position to judge as to the merits of the capel lode at Banhaglog. He found, by a letter received from the district a few days since, that the manager had succeeded in cutting the main lode in the new adit, commenced just above the river. The lode at that point, too, had been found fully as good as expected, which materially strengthened the favourable opinions formed at the initiation of the enterprise. Taking the relative stages of development into consideration, it was not too much to say that the present indications at Capel Banhaglog were in every respect, whether from a geological or analogical point of view, far superior to those at Mid-Wales—that is to say, when Mid-Wales had not been developed to a greater extent than Capel Banhaglog the general aspect of that mine was of a less encouraging character. That was a fact which he thought should be accepted as a favourable augury for the future of Capel Banhaglog. It had been seen by the report of Capt. John Kitto that he advised the securing of a piece of land near the river, by which would be ensured the effective and economic development of the property, inasmuch as it would enable them to utilise the river, and carry on their operations by water-power. He felt that the shareholders had great cause for congratulation in the accession of Mr. Job Taylor (Mayor of Dudley) to the board. He (the Chairman) had seen the beneficial results of Mr. Taylor's connection with the Mid-Wales Company, both as regards his watchfulness over the expenditure and his practical suggestions in the direction of securing an effective and economic development of the property. Mr. Taylor had been largely connected with the mines in the district for many years past, and therefore his opinion and advice was of inestimable value. (Hear, hear.) Having stated that he should be glad to afford any further information, he moved that the report be received and adopted.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired if the subscribed capital was considered sufficient to ensure the full working of the property?—The CHAIRMAN considered that the capital subscribed would be equal to the full development of the mine. He did not mean to say that at a later date, if large water-wheels and crusher-houses became necessary, it would not be necessary to issue shares. All he could say was, if such a step should be taken, he would be quite ready, as the largest shareholder, to take up his *pro rata* proportion of such shares. He had heard it said there was great difficulty in obtaining capital for the working of mines; but his experience, especially with reference to Mid-Wales, entirely negated that statement, as when it was there necessary to obtain some additional capital to assist in bringing in the more rapid development of the mine a large proportion—in fact, about three-fourths—was subscribed for within a week after the resolution had been passed, many of the shareholders applying for double, and in some cases treble, the amount of their proportion. (Hear, hear.) He had merely mentioned this to show that there was no hesitancy on the part of the investing public to embark in mines when they felt satisfied that they were honestly and fairly conducted, and when placed before them in accordance with the plan he inaugurated in connection with Mid-Wales, which was, that everyone interested should have an opportunity of visiting the mine, and of judging for themselves as to its merits. (Hear, hear.)

Several other questions having been replied to, the motion adopting the report was put and carried unanimously.

A resolution was passed to the effect that the solicitor of the company be instructed to draw out a special resolution embodying the terms upon which the additional land recommended to be acquired can be obtained, such resolution to be submitted to a special meeting convened for that purpose.

The CHAIRMAN, upon the question of the retirement of the directors, which was obligatory at the first general meeting, suggested that the subject should be deferred until the special meeting. He had made that suggestion as a matter of courtesy to those members of the board who were absent.

The suggestion was adopted.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

THE LABOUR QUESTION.

That the principle of combination, as a remedy for the settlement of disputes between labour and capital originated with the men, and was only adopted by employers as a protective measure, is very generally admitted; and it is likewise admitted that combination has not produced that amount of advantage to the working man that was anticipated from it; yet there are still to be found those who urge that the objects of our efforts should be to establish identity of interests between employer and employed, and others that declare that until the mutual interest of classes be based upon affection difficulties must continue between those classes. The fallacy of such arguments it is unnecessary to point out, for it is self-evident; it might as reasonably be urged that because we avail ourselves of the services of the horse or the ox therefore we should be content to take our rest in the stable and our meals in the manger—indeed, it would be more reasonable to adopt the latter line of argument, inasmuch as the horse or ox, being incapable of rising to the level of ourselves, are more entitled to our sympathy, whilst the working man, considered in relation to the employer, has the facility for raising himself until he secures a position in the very class that he considers so antagonistic to him.

The resolutions passed at the meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science were doubtless of a most conciliatory character, but, at the same time, it is difficult to comprehend what improvement would be effected, even if those resolutions could be carried into effect. The meeting had the advantage of being presided over by Mr. W. E. GLADSTONE, and was certainly as influential as any that has been held. Mr. GLADSTONE observed that they must all feel that the problems involving the relations of capital and labour are very extensive, complicated, and difficult. But, although these epithets might be justly applied to them, he could not help adding the expression of his strong conviction that they were problems which might be approached in a hopeful and sanguine spirit. This opinion was founded partly on the conviction of a common interest which all parties concerned have in arriving at such a solution, and still more in the belief he entertained that on both sides there was a well-founded sense of that common interest—for interest might exist, and yet there might be no practical perception of it. Experience, although limited on his part, had convinced him that those from whom, perhaps, some might contemplate the greatest difficulty—the artisans and skilled labourers of this country—had only to be approached in the right way in order to find that they were fully amenable to reason. No doubt events might happen from time to time which they might deeply regret in particular parts of the country and in particular branches of trade and industry; and there might still exist regulations which, if they were viewed in themselves, could not be considered as anything less than a disgrace to the civilisation of the time. But however true this might be when applied to extreme cases, still, when they spoke of the general disposition of the workmen of this country who had given consideration to the question, it would be found that that disposition existed to a very large extent. He was convinced that it would be quite in vain to hope to put down the movements which were made either by the masters or the employed of this country, and especially the employed, by the mere inculcation of dry and naked truths of political economy, even supposing them to be established to the satisfaction of all parties. A truly happy solution is to be found in those means which exhibit a practical union of interest between the working men and their em-

ployers. He declined to enter upon the matter before the meeting in detail, but he was convinced that all which was wanted in regard to practical progress was that they should have a class of persons in this country—a large and influential body—which should stand in some manner between the employer and employed, whether according to those plans of arbitration which had very distinguished advocates in the room, or by reason of their possessing the double character of capitalists and labour. It was by that kind of intermediate link between the two classes that they would make the greatest progress, by satisfying the employer and employed.

But perhaps the most interesting feature in the meeting was the admirable little history of Trades Unions given by Sir JAMES KAYE SHUTTLEWORTH. Hitherto, he observed, Trades Unions, whether of masters or workmen, had always appeared to him to employ their organised forces exclusively for the protection of the interests of their own class, and, unfortunately, their action had assumed the character of a social war. The causes of this state of things must be sought in the historical antecedents which had determined the character of the relations existing between the different parties. Before the days of the TUDORS the labourers were universally in a state of serfdom, but their physical distresses were relieved by the charity of the monastic institutions. The emancipation of the serfs was attended by great hardships, consequent upon changes in the system of agriculture, and the relief given through the monastic body having ceased. When these institutions were abolished the Poor Law of Queen ELIZABETH was enacted. The lot of the labourer, however, continued to be a hard one, and a vague feeling of injustice and of the wish to redress it gave birth to the communistic theories of modern times, which were asserted so loudly and violently at every period of revolution. The chief ground of apprehension with respect to the Trades Unions was that the principles of communism should be embraced by them. As regarded many of their objects, these associations were not fairly open to objection. Their forms of assurance were the result of scientific calculations, and aimed at nothing but just and salutary effects; the sooner these were established on a sound basis the better would it be for the future of the working classes, but to enforce upon others than their own voluntary members compliance with their laws and regulations was, in fact, to reduce them to a state of servitude. Such proceedings amounted to a revived system of slavery. There was no justice in legislation which interfered with the freedom of combination for legitimate objects. The fault of our present legislation was that it was indefinite and vague, so that in particular cases the law of conspiracy had been used for the benefit of one class and the injury of another. What he wished to see in our legislation was that it should in the first place protect individual freedom in the bargain for wages, so that the workman should not be subjected either to the tyranny of the master or to the tyranny of his own class, either to the despotism of Trades Unions or the despotism of capital. It might be declared illegal that Unions should exist having a communistic character, and there might be penalties against attempting to effect any object by violence or threats of violence, or by defamation or personal annoyance. He had known in the neighbourhood of his own residence many instances of such practices being followed, by which individuals were subjected to a system of the most hateful persecution. He did not know that the law could prevent such usages and manners from operating with crushing severity, and such things, to his knowledge, had really occurred, and were only not general because coarser and ruder experiments were frequently resorted to. The other side of the question related to the despotism of capital, which, according to his experience, generally took its hardest shape under the mastery of men who had been themselves labourers. The master who was most considerate to his workmen, and regarded them as men, who looked to their social and individual interests, the comfort of their cottages, the ventilation of their workshops, who saw justice done in the question of wages, who did not delegate anything to his overlookers, but permitted the men to come to him with statements of their grievances, and who located them with respect and confidence, had no difficulty with his men.

The extension of piecework was recommended by Mr. GODWIN, who observed that hitherto workmen had had no alternative but to strike, but that necessity ought to be done away with. Mr. APPELGARTH said that his experience taught him that combinations resulted in the increase of wages and the decrease of working hours. No sentiment ought to be brought into the subject. The employers were like the employed in trying to get as much as possible for as little as they could. There were trades where piecework could be done, but in others it was totally inapplicable, as in the building and carpentering trade. Where it could be introduced let a regulated scale of prices be prepared and taken as a standard, and this would greatly improve the body of the working classes. Workmen ought to be brought on their part to recognise the truths of political economy, and an improvement in their education would greatly facilitate the settlement of disputes between workmen and masters. It was ultimately resolved that, in the opinion of the meeting, strikes and lock-outs, now of frequent occurrence, although they may result in a temporary victory on either side, show a great and lamentable ignorance of the interest which employers and employed have in common, and of the duty which should bring together all classes of society. In moving the second resolution, to the effect that the meeting cordially approved of combinations for legitimate purposes, such as the careful and calm consideration of matters of common interest among both classes, Mr. NEATE observed that he considered it had long ceased to be a practical question whether there should be Trades Unions or not. It was only by means of some form of combination that the workman could put himself into a position to obtain favourable terms from his employer. Knowledge was not only the condition of wealth, but it ought to be, and would be, he hoped, at no distant day, the parent of peace. The legitimacy of trades Unions had been formally admitted by the Legislature some 40 years ago, as a consequence of the enquiry over which Mr. HUME presided, and nothing was more properly within the objects of Trades Unions than the limitation of the hours of labour. No regulations of a Union, on the other hand, could prevent the workman who was intelligent, industrious, and well-conditioned from rising to a higher level. Mr. HASTINGS remarked that it would be useless to deny the benefit which some Trades Unions had effected, though others, doubtless, had a baneful influence. As might reasonably have been expected, the observations of Mr. RUSKIN were striking and unique; he hoped that political economy would at some future day become a science; but, without wishing to depreciate the labours of its professors, he hardly considered that it occupied that position at present. Too many of its students, like a former speaker, looked upon man as a predatory animal, while man, on the contrary, was an affectionate animal, and until the mutual interest of classes was based upon affection, difficulties must continue between those classes. What would be the relations of mistress and servant when the former looked upon the latter as a predatory animal? Could a household so constituted be conducted on proper principles? The principle of Trades Unions was doubtless a safeguard to workmen, but it should be cleared of abuses introduced by the ignorance of the men, and then directed to its proper end—the introduction of comfort and happiness into as many houses of the kingdom as possible. He concluded by propounding a series of questions for the consideration of political economists, most of which, however, have been satisfactorily answered already by the teachings of ADAM SMITH and others. The meeting afterwards resolved that an excellent means of arriving at a right conclusion in the matter of wages is that already adopted in certain trades at Nottingham and elsewhere, of holding friendly conferences between the employers and delegates from the workmen; and Mr. HUGHES paid a graceful tribute to the co-operative combination, in which he is interested, by moving—"That this meeting is also of opinion that great good would arise from the general adoption of the arrangement, which the late improvement in the law of partnership renders practicable, of giving to workmen, in part, the position and direct interest of employers, by allowing them to invest some of their savings in the capital of the business in which they are engaged, and by paying part of their wages by a share of the profits." He said that, although Mr. MUNDELLA's plan was a most excellent one, he could not look upon it as the ultimate end of the question. The proper principle was to establish identity of interests between employer and employed.

SALES OF COPPER ORES.

COPPER ORES SOLD AT THE CORNWALL TICKETINGS FOR THE QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30, 1868.

Mines.	Tons.	Amount.
Devon Great Consols	5435	£26,150 0 0
South Caradon	1691	12,510 3 0
Clifford Amalgamated	2703	10,020 6 6
West Seton	1684	8,843 5 0
Wheal Seton	1626	6,234 11 0
Marko Valley	1360	5,802 11 0
Great North Downs	817	4,123 4 0
Carn Brea	1009	3,499 5 6
South Crofty	1286	3,238 5 6
Prosper United	739	3,139 11 6
West Tolgus	411	3,032 12 0
Prince of Wales	572	2,388 10 0
Brookwood	421	2,350 15 6
Wheal Bassett	534	2,302 15 0
East Caradon	490	2,130 10 6
Par Consols	697	2,100 11 6
Crover and Abraham	151	1,906 17 0
Bamfylde	506	1,888 0 6
Phoenix Mines	260	1,860 7 0
North Downs	540	1,823 8 0
Okef Tor	278	1,562 6 6
Wheal Friendship	392	1,517 14 6
Wheal Damsel	514	1,474 18 6
Hingston Down	217	1,419 7 0
South Frances	436	1,409 2 6
East Carn Brea	231	1,320 1 6
Early Honietta	427	1,253 7 6
East Pool	385	1,147 1 6
Gawton	269	1,107 16 6
Great South Tolgus	188	1,076 16 0
Craddock	98	1,029 6 0
Botallack	227	1,021 4 0
West Basset	263	957 10 0
Glasgow Caradon	235	778 13 6
Wheal Crolake	161	748 12 6
Wheal Rose	170	765 2 0
East Rosewarne	81	642 7 6
Levant	177	626 4 6
West's Ore	208	616 15 0
Bedford United	110	612 6 0
Gunnislake	213	601 16 6
Wheal Margery	156	592 12 6
North Trekerby	140	538 6 0
Poldice	138	504 17 6
West Maria and Fortescue	97	500 7 6
West Caradon	98	452 3 0
Gonamen	93	434 13 0
Wheal Russell	100	386 2 0
North Gribbler	72	385 1 6
Matthew's Ore	104	370 19 6
Devon and Cornwall	63	362 14 0
Dolcoath	67	360 13 0
Belstone	52	358 5 6
East Wheal Basset	104	353 18 6
Wheal Enma	46	295 11 0
New East Russell	92	290 14 6
Copper Hill	74	285 16 6
Carn Camborne	49	237 8 0
East Russell	75	234 14 0
East Grenville	42	204 6 0
Wheal Crober	33	150 9 6
Rosewarne Consols	45	148 15 0
Tincroft	42	140 0 0
Rosewarne United	22	133 9 6
Tywarthaile	54	130 2 0
Wheal Buller	25	121 17 6
Nanlles	18	117 18 0
North Roskear	30	108 0 0
South Condurow	23	104 13 0
Tresaveau	37	104 10 6
New Treleigh	32	104 0 0
Holmbush	40	96 0 0
East Gunnislake	21	91 18 0
South Crinnis	15	81 15 0
Camborne Veau	20	80 0 0
Buglehole's Ore	30	75 9 0
Treowilly	17	72 9 0
South Dolcoath	28	67 18 0
Wheal Busy	10	65 0 0
West Tremayne	16	62 0 0
Caradon Consols	18	52 17 6
Pedra-an-drea	17	49 19 0
Sortridge Consols	17	44 12 6
West Briton	22	37 7 6
Wheal Grenville	8	35 12 0
West St. George	5	29 10 0
Huthnance's Ore	5	20 10 0
Grambler and St. Aubyn	5	18 0 0
Mellaneer	7	17 17 0
Trannack	5	11 10 0
Pendarves United	2	10 11 6
Wheal Harmony	2	3 12 0
South Dolcoath		
West Stray Park		
Old Pembroke		
Pembroke		

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

Names.	Tons.	Amount.
Vivian and Sons	6530	£23,843 5 9
Freeman and Co.	1722	8,776 17 10
Grenfell and Sons	3330	12,510 3 0
Sims, Williams, and Co.	5816	16,229 12 8
Williams, Foster, and Co.	5816	29,154 4 10
Mason and Elkington	8999	17,515 13 9
Bankart and Sons	1355	5,392 2 10
Copper Miners' Company	2760	9,987 7 3
Charles Lambert	2486	9,321 1 0
Sweetland, Tuttle, and Co.	861	2,804 6 0
Total	31,664	£141,251 0 6

SALES OF COPPER ORES.

COPPER ORES SOLD AT THE SWANSEA TICKETINGS FOR THE QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30, 1868.

QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30, 1888.			
Mines.	BRITISH.	Tons.	Amount.
Knockmahon	3708	.....	£26,130 9 6
Berehaven	1759	.....	13,060 2 6
Ballycunnish	163	.....	722 11 0
Total	5630	.....	£39,913 3 0
COLONIAL.			
Cape	1562	.....	£38,568 13 0
Moonta	540	.....	6,375 14 6
Tilt Cove (Union)	507	.....	4,148 6 0
Gwalla	201	.....	3,690 3 6
Wallaroo	270	.....	1,278 4 6
Paramatta	93	.....	1,226 7 0
Otea	161	.....	1,067 18 0
New Cornwall	111	.....	734 19 0
Australian	3	.....	11 12 6
Total	3448	.....	£57,161 18 0
FOREIGN.			
Cuba	2043	.....	£29,401 10 6
Mantua	318	.....	1,780 13 0
Spanish	46	.....	791 18 6
Var	22	.....	626 9 0
Azambugeira	32	.....	463 18 6
Fortuna	29	.....	385 14 0
Pomona	12	.....	337 17 6
Casali	15	.....	157 14 0
Almeria	16	.....	74 8 0
Total	2838	.....	£34,020 3 6
RECAPITULATION.			
British	5630	.....	£39,913 3 0
Colonial	3448	.....	£57,161 18 0
Foreign	2838	.....	£34,020 3 6
Regulus, precipitate, &c.	786	.....	9,958 6 0
Total	12,397	.....	£141,053 10 6

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED:—

Names.	Tons.	Amount.
Copper Miners Company	664	£ 4,702 1 6
Freeman and Co.	811	8,094 11 11
Grenfell and Sons	1514	15,717 7 6
Sims, Williams, and Co.	1056	16,473 12 0
Vivian and Sons	2074	23,783 9 6
Williams, Foster, and Co.	2074	32,372 17 7
Mason and Elkington	1061	11,624 10 10
Bankart and Sons	273	1,898 15 6
Charles Lambert	1403	19,219 11 8
Sweetland, Tuttle, and Co.	932	7,017 9 6
Landore Copper Company	141	2,201 18 6
Total	12,397	£141,053 10 6

NITRO-GLYCERINE.—The Belgian Minister of the Interior has issued an order prohibiting the use of this material for blasting purposes.

[ADVERTISEMENTS.]

From Mr. THOMAS THOMPSON:—The low price which has now ruled for some considerable time past for tin and copper has been most disastrous in its effects on Cornish mining, causing many good mines hitherto worked at a profit to be closed, and throwing thousands of hard-working men out of employ. It is at this juncture, however, when the metal market is at its lowest, and the absolute dearth of anything like speculation or enterprise causes many shares almost to go begging, that those properties should be sought for which under such adverse circumstances continue able either to pay their way or realise a regular profit, no matter how small. It is not when speculation is rife, and prices at the highest, that a wise man seeks to invest his capital, any change then must necessarily be downward, it is at a period like the present that mining investments should be sought after, as any change now must needs be in the way of improvement. With these few preliminary remarks, I would call attention to the ROYALTON TIN MINE as one of those properties well deserving notice at the present moment. There are several tin-bearing veins now working in Cornwall, most of them at a profit, and with so little risk, that the tin-smelting firms have been, and are, anxious to purchase them. They can scarcely be called mines in the general acceptance of the word, the tinstuff being worked from within a few feet of the surface by means of open cuttings. Of these mines or dyans ROYALTON and TERRAS are admitted to be the richest and most valuable. ROYALTON Mine consists of an immense tin-bearing elvan course, which traverses the sett for nearly a mile in length; it is about 12 fathoms wide, and is being worked as an open cutting, having been opened upon for a depth of 15 fathoms, and again for 25 fathoms, and it is estimated that the tinstuff above the 25 will be sufficient to supply double the number of stamps now at work for the next 20 or 30 years at least. The average value of the lode from only a few feet under the surface to the 15 is 1 cwt. of tin to the 100 sacks, and below the 15 to the 25 the lode, or elvan, shows a decided improvement. The mine is well provided with machinery, and with the present number of stamps (48) is making a profit of 70l. to 80l. a month, which I am given to understand can with some alteration in the working be readily increased, whilst with an outlay of 300l. or 400l. for an additional 48 head of stamps, which can be erected during the next few months, and paid for out of profits, the mine can be easily made to pay, even at the present low price of tin, 40 to 50 per cent. annual profit on the outlay. Any rise in the present almost unprecedented low price of tin will, of course, add greatly to the value of the mine. These shares may be confidently recommended as a safe and permanent investment. This will be the more readily understood when it is considered that it will take 20 to 30 years at least to work the tinstuff to the 25 fm. level, at present the lowest point in the mine. An investment, therefore, in such a property cannot be looked upon in the light of a speculation, or too strongly recommended.

I shall shortly be in a position to offer Terras Mine to the public—a tin-bearing elvan course now being opened upon, similar to Royalton. Captain Henry James estimates that the tinstuff already discovered above the water level can be taken away, even should the present low price of tin continue, at a profit of over 250,000l. sterling. It will take a few months to erect the requisite dressing machinery, and the present owners will allow parties to join on very favourable terms indeed. It would be difficult to find two undertakings offering such certain and favourable results; and I shall be happy to secure for my friends shares in either or both of them, if at once applied for. EAST SNAEFELL: Capt. William Kitto, previously to leaving the Isle of Man, carefully inspected this mine for me. He says:—"I have seen nothing in the Isle of Man to equal it, and if you carry out that you are now pursuing, I fully believe that as sure as Great Laxey is a good mine, so sure will you find a good mine in Glencherry. Everything bespeaks it; and if you wish me to write a report, I shall not find it a difficult task, as every honest-minded man must be pleased." This company is in 6000 shares, of 3l. each, fully paid, and the shares can be purchased for about 35s.

CENTRAL SNAELBEACH continues to look highly promising. About another month will see the shaft at the 100 fm. level, which level it is anticipated will pay open very easily. The tinstuff is of good quality, and the tin-sinking on the lode below the 82 continues to improve. I am told it carries a lead of lead from 4 to 5 in. wide, and is altogether worth over 2 tons per fathom. The character of the lode also continues to improve, as in Old Snailbeach, and we may look with confidence to a valuable and early dividend here. NEW WESTMINSTER and EBBY: Capt. William Kitto, from Snaefell Mine, has been appointed to take the management of these two mines. There can be no doubt of the truth of the statement put forward with regard to these properties, as the large amount of tin raised and sold to the Cornish tin-plate works, and the energetic management of Capt. William Kitto they cannot fail to become profitable to the shareholders at an early date. New Westminster is in 6000 shares of 7l. each, of which 5l. 10s. is called up, and Ebbay in 6000 shares of 2l. 10s. each, of which 35s. is called up. It is by a judicious investment in such progressive mines as these, worked solely as legitimate mining operations, and exclusively for the benefit of the shareholders, that a wise speculator may look to realise with safety a large return for his capital.

From Mr. EDWARD COOKE:—There has been rather more business doing, still the market is generally inactive, and may be compared to the calm that not unfrequently precedes a violent storm. When the reaction sets in there will be a great rise in prices of sound and good mining shares. That there is no abundance of good stock on the market is proved by the difficulty of buying when orders are received. Any one having a quantity of tin ore to dispose of, or to make a selection of a few mines of well-proved merit to invest in. They will pay a large interest for the outlay, besides all the chances of new discoveries, that often enhance their value to a considerable extent. It is with much pleasure that I notice a good discovery of copper ore at OKEF TORMINE, in the 80. The shareholders in this mine really deserve success, as they have struggled on for several years past against many disadvantages; not the least of them is the present comparative low standard for copper ore. The mine is capable of returning very much greater quantities of ore if the standard would admit of its being done at a profit. The lodes are large—several fathoms wide, of low quality ore. The new discovery is of richer produce. The proximity of this mine to the celebrated Devon Great Consols (although I am not aware it has any pretension to the same lodes) renders it a very interesting property just now.

PRICE OF WALES shares have fluctuated entirely (I may say) from market operations, and, although the price was at one time forced down very low, there has been a considerable rally. Shares that return 2s. per quarter in dividends, and with such excellent prospects as this mine, are surely not dear at 40s. or even 50s. per share. NEW WHEAL LOVELL, I am advised, looks well, and probably ere this is in print the tin will be cut in Colonel's shaft, which is about 180 fathoms from the present tin ground being worked on. If this tin continues, and there is every prospect at present of its doing so, nothing can prevent New Wheal Lovell from becoming a rich mine. I believe it will be generally admitted that the lode in the 42 is the richest in Cornwall for tin; yet with all these extraordinary prospects the mine is selling ridiculously low—less than the sum of 6000l. for the entire mine, and the shares at 10s. each, the public just now. Those who have the means and the courage to buy will reap the advantage. As a speculation there are not many mines that offer greater inducements at a low price than CHIVERTON. It immediately adjoins West Chiverton, and any day a discovery may be made by one of the cross-cuttings that will materially alter the price. The shares were once 14l., and now about 30s. The mine is under the same excellent management as West Chiverton.

The gold mines have been dealt in, but not to such a large extent as a few weeks since. The meeting of the shareholders of the Chiverton and Chiverton mines, the resolutions of the previous meeting, and it is very probable that the whole of the capital required will be readily subscribed. Captain Paul, the late manager, has returned, and it is not my province here to express an opinion upon the subject of his being superseded by Mr. Belt. He still adheres to the opinion that the Chiverton Mines are very rich, and will prove highly productive of gold for many years to come. No doubt he had great difficulties to encounter, and it is to be hoped that the directors will afford him an opportunity of explaining. The present manager certainly did not report in such glowing terms; he may, however, have his reasons for the course he has adopted. It must be borne in mind that the late Capt. Francis, a thoroughly practical man, corroborated in a great measure (and since that the present secretary) the flattering accounts of the richness of the property given by Capt. Paul. As a proof, at any rate, of the opinion of the latter, he elected to receive a salary of 500l. per annum and a small percentage of the profits, instead of 1000l. per annum without profits. The shareholders should take courage; they may yet see their shares standing at a very high price.

The late advice from PESTARENA GOLD MINE, in Italy, are of a highly satisfactory character. The late mishaps to the machinery have been set to rights, and important new discoveries of rich gold-bearing ground had been made. The call of 2s. 6d. just made is for the payment of machinery, so that the profits are accruing for dividends. I advise the purchase of those shares at once, as they are very likely to have a considerable rise in price, consequent upon the increased return of the cross-cut at the 75, midway between Teague's lode; and in price; they are a good investment. DON PEDRO shares have not quite maintained the late rise, but are still firm at about 3l. prem.

From Messrs. WARD and JACKMAN:—The advice received this week from Devon and Cornish correspondents speak in favourable terms of several mines; but, owing to the quantity of investors to buy at this season, the shares in all of them will be found quoted at ridiculously low prices, and it would, therefore, appear (taking their improved appearances into consideration) a most favourable time to purchase. We append extracts from the advice referred to, and the original letters can be seen at our offices. At CHIVERTON MOOR the 75 west is producing stones of silver-lead, and it is almost a certainty that they will have a good lode there very shortly. At EAST BASSETT the prospects are looking generally more cheering, and more ore lode has been seen in the cross-cut from the mine, and the mine is preparing a full and particular report of the present working state and condition of the whole run of mines, together with his opinion and recommendation consequent thereupon to embrace such necessary alterations, improvements, and economy as he may deem requisite to bring about a more healthy state both of "working and finance." This report will be sent to all the shareholders as soon as possible, and it is sincerely to be hoped it will have the desired effect.

At WHEAL ST. GEORGE a quantity of tin ore, containing visible silver, has been broken in the adit since our last, and all the operations are progressing satisfactorily. SOUTH BASSETT has been fully inspected and reported on by Captains William Pascoe and William Martyn, in conjunction with Capt. Pope; and the committee, after careful consideration, have decided in taking their advice, and the operations recommended by them will be energetically carried out, as follows:—The sinking of the shaft below the 154; the driving of the 154 east and west; the driving of the 75 east, on the north part of Teague's lode; the driving of the cross-cut at the 75, midway between Teague's lode; and rising in the back of the 60, on Teague's lode. It is believed that these operations will be attended with success. At PROVIDENCE MINES, the agents conclude their report by stating that the mine looks as well as it has for some years for present profit and permanency. A 10s. dividend was declared at the last meeting. The shares in the early part of the year were 30l. buyers, and in the face of the above facts, why should they be lower?

At NEWLY DISCOVERED, Satisfactory progress is being made here in every department, and parties who visit this property unanimously agree that the mine is being worked in a thoroughly efficient manner. The agents

themselves have not the slightest hesitation in stating their belief as to the future success of the company. We are still vendors of a few shares, and solicit applications from our friends and the public. The report from the mine will be found in the usual column, and every facility will be given to parties wishing to inspect the property for themselves or agents, and by applying to us an order to do so will be sent by return of post. We beg to direct the attention of our clients to our advertisement on the front page.

GOYEN v. THE FRONTINO AND BOLIVIA SOUTH AMERICAN GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).—A litigation, which has for some time past been pending between this company and their late superintendent, Capt. W. Goyen, has been happily terminated to the satisfaction of all parties. Certain actions, in one of which the company, as plaintiffs, were suing for arrears of call; and the others, in which Capt. Goyen was suing for arrears of his salary as superintendent of the company's mines in New Granada, at 1000l. per annum, and for damages for wrongful dismissal before the termination of his agreed term of service, after having been stayed awaiting the return of a commission issued to the New Granada to collect evidence on the spot, came on for trial at the last Guildhall sittings of the Court of Exchequer, and were referred with all matters in difference to the award of Mr. Anthony Cleasby, Q.C. After a few sittings before him as the arbitrator, the matter has been disposed of by the consent of both parties, the company withdrawing all imputation upon Capt. Goyen's skill, capacity, and conduct in their service, and restoring to Capt. Goyen 653 shares which had been forfeited, with all calls paid to the present time; and also paying to Captain Goyen 200l. in settlement of all claim. The parties were represented respectively by Mr. Kemp, as counsel for the company, and by Mr. J. B. Torr, as counsel for Capt. Goyen.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

NEW CHIVERTON CONSOLS has just sampled 10 tons of blende, and as soon as our floors are ready we shall begin to dress lead. We have a splendid lode for lead and blende in the winze.

NEW LOVELL has just now reached a state that may lead to a long course of prosperity. Having gone through many fathoms of ground in the 42, averaging 100l. per fathom, they have now commenced to sink Lanyon's shaft in a good course of tin, worth at present 30l. to 35l. per fathom; they also expect to cut the lode in Colonel's shaft every day, which, if cut good, or even fairly productive, will establish the property as a first-class one, and one that will, doubtless, soon remunerate the shareholders by substantial dividends.

GREAT CHIVERTON.—The ground is rather hard for driving, but we are getting into a fine channel of blue killas, and there is, we know, a fine lode ahead of us. I consider our prospects very good.

The Callington district seems to be gradually rising in importance as far as mining is concerned. WHEAL MARY FLORENCE has considerably improved at the deepest level within the last week, and holds out every promise of great success at no very distant period. A good discovery is also reported in the OLD REDMOOR MINE, where they have hit upon a fine tin lode, which promises to amply remunerate the spirited adventurers for their pluck and perseverance; while between the rich copper lode in Wheal Mary Florence on the south, and the discovery in Old Redmoor on the north, another very strong lode has been intersected by cutting a drain, which shows spots of copper ore close up to surface. A few enterprising persons had previously secured the sett for mining purposes, and this discovery greatly enhances its value.

MID-WALES.—The machinery is working well, and the lode as good as ever. A good deal of time has been delayed in driving from want of water.

FOREIGN MINES.

VANCOUVER COAL MINING AND LAND COMPANY.—By latest advices from Nanaimo, dated May 2, the output of coal for April was 3470 tons, all of which had been sold, and no coal remained on bank. The works were progressing favourably, and the output averaged 140 tons a day.

EL CHICO.—June 8: One hundred cargoes of ore from this district will be forwarded to our hacienda at once. The vein in the adit end of El Torno appears to have more of the same class of ore as heretofore. It is most urgent that we commence without any delay to clear up the El Torno shaft. After repeated enquiries, I have found an elderly person who remembers the closing of the mine. At that time a considerable quantity of ore was accumulated at El Torno shaft; of this his father bought 5000 cwt., which, on being assayed, gave 70 marcs (over 400 ozs.) to the ton. His assertions on this point have been corroborated in the most unequivocal manner from another quarter. Certain levels had been commenced at the time, to form a communication between El Torno and Dolores shafts. It now appears to be the most desirable thing to complete these, and when the shaft is once cleared up this can proceed simultaneously with the sinking to reach the deep adit.

UNITED MEXICAN.—Guanajuato, June 3: Our sale from Jesus Maria, on the 28th ult., was low—\$1290. In the hacienda workings we continue much as usual. The accounts for the month of May are not yet made up. On the 1st inst. I was down in the Encinillas Mines. In the shaft of El Oro we seem to be approaching the bottom. The front 1 have mentioned as going off north-west is about 20 metres long; the pozos in it has been drained, and samples of ore taken therefrom gave 30 marcs per monent, or about 165 ozs. per ton; it is, however, narrow, about 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 yard broad; it seems to be virgin ground, the ore making downwards, though of this we cannot be certain, because we have not reached the bottom of the pit. The 46 cargoes sent to the hacienda of Duran, resulting from the division of the ore, have assayed 11 1/2 marcs per monent, worth about 85 1/2 per carga; and, if workmen would only come in, there is ore in sight which would pay our weekly expenses on their present economical scale.

PESTARENA.—T. Roberts, July 4: We remit the gold obtained during the last 21 working days, which amounts to 418 ozs. 16 dwts.—District of Pestarena: As you were already informed, there have been during the past month a number of most serious breakages of the old pumping-machinery at Pestarena, and we have only been able to avail ourselves to a small extent of the rich ore in the bottom of the Peschiera; the lode, however, in the bottom of that mine is as rich in gold as ever it has been, and the length of this rich ground has in nowise diminished. These breakages have now been repaired, and as we expect to start the new pumping turbine in the course of this month, we shall be hereafter in a much better position for working the Peschiera Mine than we have ever been before. The diagonal shaft at this mine is also under progress. At the Acquavite Mine, we are happy to inform you, we have made in the 33 fm. level south, and in virgin ground, a most important discovery; the lode here ore taken therefrom yield 8 tons of ore per fathom, worth 20zs. of gold per ton. The trials made of the leaders of this lode by the native mills have given from 4 to 7 ozs. of gold per ton. This leader will yield about 4 tons of ore per fathom; in the bottom of this level we have also commenced stopping on rich ore. For this month our gold production from these two new points cannot fail to increase, as their position is such as not to be interfered with by influx of water.—District of Battigio: We have had here also a breakage of some of the old drivers of the mills on the upper floor; this breakage is being repaired. The loss of quantity of which you were informed, has now returned to nearly the ordinary amount. The new casting-shop is in full operation, and will save much money, as the castings for the three districts will hereafter be made here. The new floors for the selection of the ore on the mountain will be finished before the end of next month.—District of Val Toppa: The new lode in the two ends, driving from the first cross-cut, is now 3 feet wide, and the ore coming from it yields 15 dwts. of gold per ton; in the second cross-cut the lode reached is underlying very fast, consequently we have not cut through the whole of it as yet; the ore coming from this place treated by the native mills yielded 1 oz. of gold per ton. We are now opening out on this lode by a force of 12 men. The lode in the stopes in Marino Rosso level is 2 feet wide; the ore yields 15 dwts. of gold per ton. The stopes in Fisher's, or No. 2 level, are yielding large quantities of poorer ore. The lode in the winze sinking in No. 4 level is 7 ft. wide; the ore yields 12 dwts. of gold per ton on surface. We are preparing a place for the better selection of the ore.

LAGUNA.—G. R. Rule, June 8: The shaft has been regularly sinking, and we have still only good spots of ore, from which we pick out for reduction when we have sufficient for a small tort. Sinking for May, 3 1/2-100 varas.

ARE UNPAID CALLS "PROPERTY" OF A COMPANY?—This question was raised, for the first time, in the case of The Devon and Somerset Railway Company v. The Ilfracombe Railway Company, and was decided by Vice-Chancellor Giffard in the affirmative. The question arose upon an application by the plaintiff company for an injunction to restrain the defendant company from issuing any execution, attachment, or other process against the property of the Devon and Somerset Railway Company, and in particular against the property or persons of two of the shareholders, against whom the Ilfracombe Railway Company had obtained judgment by virtue of writ

BY THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

NORTH DOWNS.—F. Pryor, J. Grenfell, July 7: The 85 and 60 west are still without change to notice. The two stopes in the back of the 60, east and west of Phillips's rise, are looking very well, each worth 15% per fathom. A stop in

the back of this level, east of No. 3 rise, is worth 8l. per fathom. A stope in the back of the 50 west is worth 9l. per fathom. The stope in the bottom of the 50, west from point of horse, is worth 8l. per fathom. In the 40 west the lode has made a squeeze, and for the present small and unproductive, but it is again opening in the bottom of the end, and looks as if we shall soon be able to put a value on it. The 50 South Lode: In the end driving west of cross-cut the lode is a little disordered by a slide, and has fallen off in value; now worth 3l. per fathom; this slide will, no doubt, soon wear out again, when we may expect an improvement in the lode. The 50 east of cross-cut, on the south lode, is worth 4l. per fathom. No change to notice in any other part since last report.

NORTH RETAILACK.—G. R. Odgers, J. Harris, July 8: Since the Great Retailack engine was put to work, the water on No. 1 shaft has receded 4 ft., and we are hoping that shortly after Great Retailack flat-rods are at work we shall be able to resume sinking below the 10.

NORTH TREKREBY.—R. Pryor, J. Trekonig, T. Jenkin, July 9: Tresider's Shaft: The men in the 140, east and west of shaft, have been engaged in easing and dividing the shaft from the 130 to this level; consequently, there has been no change to mention in these ends since our last report. The lode in the 130, east of shaft, is 4 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore, and the character of the lode improving; the end is letting out more water, which is a further indication that we are nearing a course of ore. The lode in the 120 east is 2 ft. wide, and at this time of no value, being in the bar of ground which has been met with in the levels above. The lode in the winze sinking below this level is at this time disordered, and not so good as when last reported on. The lode in the 110, east of shaft, is 3 ft. wide, worth 12l. per fathom; and in the stope in back of this level the lode is worth 12l. per fathom. All other places just as usual.

OKEL TOR.—J. Rodda, July 9: We have a good improvement in the 80 east; the large lode cut through, and the leader on the footwall is from 2 to 3 feet wide, producing 3 tons of ore per fathom, and the ground is easier for driving. The south branch at this level is 2 feet wide, composed of quartz, capel, flookan, and munde, and letting out a little more water. We hope to drain the winze in the bottom of the 65 by driving on this branch. The lode in the 65, west of Hele's winze, is large, consisting of capel, spar, peach, munde, and a little ore, but not to value. The two stope in bottom of this level are producing respectively 4 and 3 tons of ore per fathom, and the two stope in the back will yield 2 tons of ore per fathom each. The lode in the 65, east of Hele's winze, is very large. We have cut into it 15 feet, which consists of capel, spar, and a little munde; in the further point reached there is some peach and quartz coming in, which looks more favourable.—North Lode: We have passed through a branch in the 65 fm. level cross-cut south during the past week, and the end is now in a good channel of white killas. We have two stope in the back of this level west of the footwall winze, one producing 4 and the other 3 tons of ore per fm. —**OLD GUNSLAKE.**—H. Rickard, July 8: There is no change to notice in the 91 east. The lode in the 81 west is about 1 ft. wide, producing spots of ore, but not to value; the ground is rather tight for driving. The tribute department, upon the whole, is much the same. We commenced dressing up some of the tributaries' work on Monday, and so far it is yielding equal to our expectations. The engine is working about three strokes per minute.

OLD WESTMINSTER.—A. Ede, July 8: The pitches both east and west of the Bramcock sump are producing 1½ ton of lead per fathom. The pitch, east of No. 1 sump, is worked by six men, producing 1 ton of lead per fathom. The pitches, east and west of No. 2 sump, are both a little improved, producing from 8 to 9 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. Our water is very scarce for dressing. We have put the little engine to heave water from the adit. We have sampled a small parcel of ore for the sale at Holywell next Thursday.

PEDNAN-DREA UNITED.—Wm. Tregay, J. Thomas, E. Chegwlin, July 4: Sump: In the 140, west end, the lode is worth 14l. per fathom. In the 130, west end, the lode is worth 8l. per fathom. The 120 fathom level winze is being sunk on Skinner's south lode, to communicate with the 140 fathom level, west end, there being no 130 fathom level driven on that lode; the lode in the 120 here is worth 8l. per fathom. There is no change to record in the 65 east as yet, except occasional rocks of good tinstuff. The lode in the rise in the 100, east of Bragg's, is worth 8l. per fathom.—Cobbler's: The lode in the bottom of this shaft is worth 10l. per fathom. The lode in the 120 fathom level, west end, is worth 8l. per fathom. In the stope behind this end the lode is worth 20l. per fathom. The lode in the 110 east is small, producing stones of tin. The lode in the 110 west is worth 12l. per fathom. There is still much water issuing from the cross-cut in the 110, south of the lode, and the water is still rising, and next week shall be able to clear the level on its course. We are unable to ascertain its value until some of this level has been cleared. There are no other changes to report.

PENDMOS.—J. Evans, July 9: This mine, started in August last, is situated about two miles south-east of Talyllyn, and eight miles from the shipping port of Aberystwyth, in Cardiganshire. The locality is good, and within the range of many good and productive mines. To the north is the Allt-y-Crib and Esgair-Mines, where the lode is of the same character as in the south; and to the south is the well-known mines Cwmynilog, Cwm Ertin, South Darran, and Brown's floyd, which are now worked at good profits, and will do so for years to come. Judging from the appearance of the lodes, and the beautiful mineralised rock which the lodes of this mine are embedded in, and with all other good and necessary conveniences annexed thereto, in all probability this will make one of the best mines in Cardiganshire. There are four or five lodes traversing the entire length of this set, two of which are coming into the set at the east point, and running nearly parallel with the other, and a considerable length, but coming towards each other at the west point of the set, which is more than a mile in length from where these two lodes first entered the set, by the side of the river Lerry, and then up a steep hill, on an elevation of 500'. The height of this hill is about 80 fms., and at one-third of the distance down from the top of the hill a level was opened and driven about 30 fathoms, to get under a rich bunch of ore which was opened on at surface for some distance; where this level intersected the lode it is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, producing good lead ore. The extent of ground here is about 50 fms. in length, and the lode is about 1 ft. wide in the extreme point of this drive is worth fully 20 cwt. of ore per fathom. There is some distance further to drive this level to get under the richest part of the lode seen at surface. There are now about 15 fathoms of backs above this level, and by extending it 30 fathoms further ahead about 12 fathoms more will be added. I think it will be advisable to try the other lode, which is about 30 fathoms further south from the present one, which we are now working on; this lode is also looking exceedingly promising for the production of lead ore. These two lodes are nearly parallel with each other, and will form a good lode, which they get much under the bed of the river. All the machinery required to make the ore marketable—a water-wheel, with crushing mill attached, and dressing apparatus, &c.—I would recommend the party connected with the mine to begin to erect at once. The success of this mine is to me a certainty.

PENHALE UNITED MINES.—R. Pryor, H. Bennetts, Joseph Pryor, July 8: Phillips's engine shaftmen are engaged in clearing the 80 fm. level south, which will be completed in a few days, when we shall be able to set several more tribute pitches, and the 80 level will be cleared through the choke, but we have only 2 fms. more to go through the rim. The building of the bob and the erection of shaft-tackle and pulley-stands on this shaft are completed. The men at present are busily engaged in putting in the bob, fixing flat-rods, &c., in this shaft, in order to draw the water from below the 70 the bottom of the shaft (the 90); in future our steam-whim will draw all the stuff from this shaft instead of horses, which will lead to a considerable saving. All being well, we shall sample next week about 25 tons of silver-lead; and as soon as we have completed the 80 level, and cleared the 80 fm. level, we shall very considerably increase our returns; in fact, there is no question as to the future success of the mine; but in consequence of the run in the 80, south of Hall's shaft, having thrown a little behind in this part of the mine, all the stuff which came out of this level will pay well for dressing.

PENHALE WHEEL VOR.—W. H. Martin, July 8: In the sinking of Holingsworth's engine-shaft below the 84 our progress this week has not been so good, as we met with a very hard floor of ground; this I do not expect to last more than a few days, when we shall be able to clear the choke, and we have only 2 fms. more to go through the rim. The building of the bob and the erection of shaft-tackle and pulley-stands on this shaft are completed. The men at present are busily engaged in putting in the bob, fixing flat-rods, &c., in this shaft, in order to draw the water from below the 70 the bottom of the shaft (the 90); in future our steam-whim will draw all the stuff from this shaft instead of horses, which will lead to a considerable saving. All being well, we shall sample next week about 25 tons of silver-lead; and as soon as we have completed the 80 level, and cleared the 80 fm. level, we shall very considerably increase our returns; in fact, there is no question as to the future success of the mine; but in consequence of the run in the 80, south of Hall's shaft, having thrown a little behind in this part of the mine, all the stuff which came out of this level will pay well for dressing.

PRINCE OF WALES.—J. Gifford, W. Gifford, July 9: We have holed the air shaft, which has thoroughly ventilated the mine. No change in the 65 fathom level east. In the 60 south of Hall's shaft, the lode is about 5 fms. in length, and the lode in the extreme point of this drive is worth fully 20 cwt. of ore per fathom. There is some distance further to drive this level to get under the richest part of the lode seen at surface. There are now about 15 fathoms of backs above this level, and by extending it 30 fathoms further ahead about 12 fathoms more will be added. I think it will be advisable to try the other lode, which is about 30 fathoms further south from the present one, which we are now working on; this lode is also looking exceedingly promising for the production of lead ore. These two lodes are nearly parallel with each other, and will form a good lode, which they get much under the bed of the river. All the machinery required to make the ore marketable—a water-wheel, with crushing mill attached, and dressing apparatus, &c.—I would recommend the party connected with the mine to begin to erect at once. The success of this mine is to me a certainty.

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REDMOOR.—H. Taylor, July 9: We have the stamps at work, but not the supply of water we anticipated, owing to the unusually dry season. The underground operations are progressing satisfactorily, and we shall get a batch of tin for the market as soon as possible.

ROARING WATER.—H. Thomas, July 7: During the past week we have done very little, in consequence of the unusual continuance of dry weather, which has nearly dried up all the available streams and holes around this place; however, we expect by the time this reaches you there will be sufficient water, when our operations will be resumed as usual. In the last few cores in the north cross-cut a very decided change has taken place, and Grady's lode is evidently near; I have employed some of the men to repair the cauter adit, which should be done before the winter sets in.

ROSE AND CHIVERTON UNITED.—J. Evans, July 8: The new parallel lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of gossan and prlan, one of the most promising lodes at the depth that can be seen, and I have every reason to believe, if sunk on or intersected 30 fms. below adit, will be equally productive as Middleton's or east lode; again, by a cross-cut of 4 fms. No. 2 lode will be intersected, which is 6 ft. wide—a very promising lode; and by a 30 fm. cross-cut No. 1 lode can be cut; this is a well-defined lode, and was found productive of rich silver-lead in the adit level. Seeing that these three masterly lodes can be commanded by one shaft, and are parallel to the rich old lodes, being in the same stratification, and under the influences of the same cross-courses, I say, without fear of contradiction, that there is not a speculation that surpasses it in this county.

ROSECLIFF AND TOLCARENE.—R. Pryor, July 8: In the 50, driving east of Lindo's engine-shaft, we have not as yet cut the main part of the lode; the ground continues just the same, but the end is letting out an increased quantity of water, indicating that we are near the lode. The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 30, is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of lead, with munde, blende, spar, and yellow copper ore intermixed; the shaft is quite dry, and we are saving all the lode. We are still stripping down the lode in the 30, east of this shaft, and hope to be able to cut it through in the present end in about a

week's time, after which we should strongly advise the driving of this end into the New Wheel Rose set. All other places just the same as reported last week. **ST. EVELYN.**—H. Jackson, July 6: The plunger referred to in the last report has been fixed, and works well. The lode in the shaft is much the same in size and value as last reported on. We have only been able to sink this month 3 ft., owing to the fixing of the new plunger. The water for the wheel having greatly fallen off, in consequence of the long drought, we are not now able to continue the drawing of the water and stuff at the same time, and, therefore, our shaftmen have been engaged, while clearing the mine of stuff, in fixing tramroad in the 60 north, and other necessary work. In the 60 north the ground has been harder, and the end at present shows indications of a favourable change. The ore ground in the 40 north is still beyond this end. The 60 south presents no change. We have cross-cut east about 3 fathoms, and next month we intend to cross-cut a little west, which will be done by the shaftmen should they continue to be hindered for want of rain. The men now engaged here will at once go on sinking a sump in the 40 north in the ore ground. The 40 fm. level end north still produces some good stuff for blende, with lead occasionally, but nothing yet regular; it has the appearance of being just on the top of good ore ground, as the sole of the level invariably shows the best lode. This level has gone over about 30 fathoms of very promising ground, with some good bunches of blende and lead in the sole. This gives us every reason to hope for success in the driving of the 60 north, and every effort will be made to push on this end as fast as possible. Nothing else new in the mine to remark on; all our work is going on well, and only needs rain to give an increase of speed in sinking. In conclusion, my opinion is that we only require depth to get down more in the compact rock in order to find a profitable mine, and even now our 60 north appears to be decidedly entering upon a more settled and mineralised rock in going to the hill.

SOUTH CONDUROW.—J. Vivian and Son, Wm. Williams, July 4: King's shaft is now sunk to the 93, and we expect to intersect the lode standing to the south within little more than a week. In the 82 west the lode has been small, but is again opening. In the 71 east the lode is 1½ ft. wide, and unproductive. In the 71 west there is no alteration since last report. In the 61 west we are driving south on a crossing, which is letting out a great deal of water, and which we expect will lead to the south part of the lode, and the large tin formation, which we are stopping behind this end. In the stope behind the last-named end, we continue to open out a lode of large size and fair quality, the stuff being worth about 28s. per ton, and the price for breaking it being 4s. 6d. per ton. It seems likely that as we open out this large formation of tin, so as to employ a greater number of men on it, we shall be able to make considerable returns of tin from it at a profit. In the 51, west of Vivian's shaft, there is a large lode of a very congenial character for copper, and producing some good copper ore. The stope in the back of the 51, east of Vivian's shaft, is not so productive as it was. There is no alteration worthy of notice in any other part of the mine. We think the steam-whim will work in the week from this time.

SOUTH HERODFOOT.—W. Goldsworthy, July 9: Since my last we have finished casing and dividing the shaft to the 100, and have hauled the stuff from the same. We hope to finish the shaft by Saturday, when we shall commence to drive the cross-cut with all speed. The engine, and all other machinery are in good order, and will keep the water and haul the stuff satisfactorily.

SOUTH WHEEL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, July 4: There is no change in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 30, since our last report. **ST. JUST AMALGAMATED.**—R. Pryor, W. White, R. Wearne, July 8: Setting Report: Phillips's engine-shaft to sink below the 40, by four men, at 10l. per fathom. The 20 to drive west from Guide, by two men, at 2l. 12s. 6d. per fathom; lode producing a little tin, but not enough to value.—Savell's Lode: Savell's engine-shaft to sink below the 40, by six men, at 13l. 10s. per fathom; lode worth 10l. per fathom. The 10 to drive east of the shaft, by two men, at 7l. per fathom; lode worth 5l. per fathom. The 90 to drive west of the shaft, by two men, at 6l. 6s. per fathom; lode worth 6l. per fathom. The winze to sink below the 90, east of the shaft, by three men, at 5l. per fathom; lode worth 4l. per fathom. The 76 to drive west of the shaft, by three men, at 2l. 12s. 6d. per fathom; lode worth 5l. per fathom. The adit level to drive east of the shaft, by two men, at 5l. per fathom; lode worth 4l. per fathom.—Owl Lode: The 40 to drive north of the shaft, by four men, at 10l. per fathom; lode worth 10l. per fathom. The 20 to drive north of the shaft, by two men, at 7l. 10s. per fathom; lode worth 6l. per fathom. The 10 to drive north of the shaft, by four men, at 9l. per fathom; lode worth 7l. per fathom. The adit level to drive north and south of the cross-cut, by four men, at 6l. per fathom. We may here remark that within the last few days we have cut the main part of the lode, but being so near the flookan it is a little disordered; the lode is of a promising character, and when out of the influence of the flookan we fully believe will make large quantities of tin. The 62 to drive west of the shaft, by four men, at 2l. 5s. per fathom; lode worth 10l. per fathom. We also set 49 pitches, to 105 men, tribute varying from 5s. to 15s. in 1l.

TAMAR VALLEY.—J. Goldsworthy, July 9: The clearing of the adit level is nearly completed to the engine-shaft. The masons are completing the necessary buildings for the engine. The engineer is also making rapid progress with the engine, &c. Our surface work is being pushed on with all speed, and satisfactory progress is being made in every branch of our operations.

VIGOR AND CLOAG.—W. J. Holman, July 9: The lode in end driving east on No. 1 shaft, under No. 2 adit, No. 2 mine, is 4 feet wide, but scarcely looks so well as last reported; this end has now sufficiently advanced to allow stope to be carried forward from the shaft, which the men from the east end will now do; the lode in end of shaft being 6 feet wide, and opposite where gold was cut in sinking the shaft. The lode in the western end is the same as last reported. This end will be continued as usual. In driving east and west from No. 4 shaft the lode varies from 3 to 4 feet wide, and is of fair quality. Good progress is being made in sinking the lode in the bottom of No. 6, or 7, or 8, or 9, or 10, or 11, or 12, or 13, or 14, or 15, or 16, or 17, or 18, or 19, or 20, or 21, or 22, or 23, or 24, or 25, or 26, or 27, or 28, or 29, or 30, or 31, or 32, or 33, or 34, or 35, or 36, or 37, or 38, or 39, or 40, or 41, or 42, or 43, or 44, or 45, or 46, or 47, or 48, or 49, or 50, or 51, or 52, or 53, or 54, or 55, or 56, or 57, or 58, or 59, or 60, or 61, or 62, or 63, or 64, or 65, or 66, or 67, or 68, or 69, or 70, or 71, or 72, or 73, or 74, or 75, or 76, or 77, or 78, or 79, or 80, or 81, or 82, or 83, or 84, or 85, or 86, or 87, or 88, or 89, or 90, or 91, or 92, or 93, or 94, or 95, or 96, or 97, or 98, or 99, or 100, or 101, or 102, or 103, or 104, or 105, or 106, or 107, or 108, or 109, or 110, or 111, or 112, or 113, or 114, or 115, or 116, or 117, or 118, or 119, or 120, or 121, or 122, or 123, or 124, or 125, or 126, or 127, or 128, or 129, or 130, or 131, or 132, or 133, or 134, 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the lode. A stope west of Sweet's winze, in the 10 lachter level, will afford 1 ton of lead ore per lachter. A stope west of Sweet's winze, in the adit level, will afford 1½ ton of lead ore per lachter. But little has been done in the forebrest in the adit level since my last monthly report. The preparations necessary for the deepening of the engine-shaft are completed. Bilebach: The cross-cut driving south in the adit level has intersected the middle lode, which has a very favourable appearance, and will afford, at the point of intersection, 15 cwt. of lead ore per lachter. The cross-cut south, in the 10 lachter level, on the north lode, 15 lachters west of the cross-course, will be hastened on as rapidly as possible, for the purpose of intersecting the middle lode at this point. The stope on the middle lode, in the roof of the 10 lachter level, 10 lachters west of the cross-course, will afford 25 cwt. of lead ore per lachter. A tribute bargain in the roof of the adit level, on the middle lode, will afford 18 cwt. of lead ore per lachter. A tribute bargain in the roof of the 10 lachter level, on the north lode, will afford 14 cwt. of lead ore per lachter. A drive in the adit level, on the middle lode, will afford 15 cwt. of lead ore per lachter. A stope on the south lode, in the roof of the 10 lachter level, will afford 1½ ton of blende per lachter. In the drive on the copper lode, in the adit level, we have intersected a small vein, but as yet we can say very little about it. Fahrborg: At this mine there are still three men on tribute. Estimated returns for June—Bilebach and Christiana: Lead ores, 540 centners, 1550 thalers; blende, 100 centners, 100 thalers. Fahrborg: Lead ores, 40 centners, 120 thalers—1770 thalers. Estimated cost on the mines—Bilebach and Christiana, 1750 thalers; Fahrborg, 85 thalers—1835 thalers; showing a deficit of 65 thalers.

[For continuation of Foreign Mines, see page 495.]

DYNAMITE.—It will be recollected that with a view to remove the unnecessary danger attending the use of nitro-glycerine in its liquid state Mr. A. Nobel proposed the use of granulated vegetable matter saturated with nitro-glycerine, which he has since been introducing under the name of dynamite. To demonstrate that the use of the powder is not attended by the same amount of danger as that of the liquid, the inventor has arranged that a series of experiments shall take place on Tuesday, at the Merstham Greystone Limeworks, near Redhill, Surrey, when the safety, mode of charging, and great power of the dynamite may be judged of by those interested.

THE ORINOCO GOLD MINES EXAMINATION FUND, consisting of 2000l., in shares of 1l. each, is being raised to provide the means for examining a rich gold district on the right bank of the Orinoco river, in the State of Guayana, Venezuela. The property to be examined comprises 400 pertenencias, each of about 1000 varas, the purchase-money for which is fixed at 60,000l., to be represented by royalty shares in a company hereafter to be formed under the auspices of the Central American Association. These royalty shares are to be distributed thus:—18,000l. to the subscribers to the present fund, 4500l. to the Central American Association for commission, and 37,500l. to the present proprietors of the property. The royalty shares are not to be entitled to a dividend until 10 per cent. has been paid in each year upon the ordinary shares; but the subscribers to the Examination Fund are to have the privilege of *pro rata* for the 90,000 ordinary shares (the nominal capital of the projected company is to be 150,000l.) before they are offered to the general public. It is intended that the projected company shall repay the subscribers to the present fund their outlay for the examination of the mines. At the recent exhibition at Paris a gold medal was awarded to some specimens of gold ores from the district, and the report of Dr. Placard upon the province is highly satisfactory. The prospectus will be found in another column.

THE COLORADO GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, with a capital of 100,000l., in shares of 2l. each, has been formed for working a cluster of rich mines near Empire City, Colorado, for 40,000l. in fully paid-up shares. It is mentioned in the prospectus, which will be found in another column, that the mines were all selected by Mr. Whitney, the Commissioner for Colorado Territory to the Paris Exhibition, and have already produced over \$4,000,000. The water-powers will be conveyed to the company with the mines. It is estimated that the total cost of raising and smelting the ores from these mines, and preparing the same at Swansea for sale, will not exceed 17l. per ton, whilst the selling price will be about 54l., leaving 37l. per ton profit; the vendors, therefore, sell the entire property for shares, the nominal value of which would be more than covered by the profits realisable, according to the above calculation, upon only 1100 tons of ore. It is further estimated that profits of from 40 to 80 per cent. can be obtained, so that the value of the mine and connected property is calculated at from only 15 months to 2½ years' purchase. It is proposed to work the ore and to convert it into a regulus on the spot, and to sell the regulus at Swansea, by which means it is considered larger and quicker returns will be obtained than by any other method. There is an abundance of coal and wood to be procured at a cheap rate in Colorado, the coal being described as a good bituminous lignite, the price of which will be about 5s. per ton at the pit's mouth; to this 5s. per ton may be added for conveyance to the works of the company. The Articles of Association will, it is stated, give the directors all necessary powers for mining, working, and smelting ores, and for all other safe and desirable operations that may be deemed advisable.

THE ORIGINAL HARTLEPOOL COLLIERIES COMPANY have decided to issue a further 5000 of the unallotted shares, in order to provide funds for a new shaft, already sunk to the depth of 60 yards, and for further developing their retail trade. The property owned by the company comprises the well-known Thornley and Ludworth Collieries, which produce the original Hartlepool Wallsend coals, the price of which is the highest on the London market. The company was established early in 1865 as the London Steam Collier and Coal Company, and then purchased an extensive wharf at Ratcliff Cross. The collieries mentioned were acquired in October of the same year by purchase at public auction for 105,100l. The nominal capital of the company consists of 30,000 shares, of 10l. each, and of these 18,300 have already been taken up, and the profit realised during the past two years has permitted dividends at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum to be paid. It is proposed to double the present get, which is about 1000 tons per day, by means of the new shaft, and the directors then anticipate considerably higher dividends. The qualification for a seat at the board is 800 shares, 6l. paid, and the present directors' interest exceeds 99,000l., so that the new issue of shares will doubtless be readily subscribed for.

THE ALEXANDRA PALACE COMPANY have decided upon the issue of the remaining 5000 six per cent. preference shares, and offer the original allottees thereof the right of nomination to one free admission for life on all ordinary occasions for each five shares, or 100l. stock. The capital of the company consists of 550,000l. in all, of which 350,000l. is represented by 17,500 ordinary shares, of which 12,500 are issued and fully paid-up; and the remaining 200,000l. by 10,000 six per cent. preference shares, and the first moiety of which has already been issued and paid-up, the second moiety being the 5000 shares now offered. Judging from the great success of the races just held, under the patronage of the Jockey Club, a revenue at least equal to that of any similar place of amusement may be anticipated, so that the profits upon the company's comparatively small capital can scarcely fail to prove highly satisfactory. The company's Palace is situated in a park of 200 acres, which is held on lease for 999 years, upon highly favourable terms—a ground rent of 10,000l. per annum—and to which easy access may be obtained by the vast population of the metropolis. It may be anticipated that the palace will become highly popular, as the directors state that every possible inducement will be offered to exhibitors of works of fine art, painting and sculpture, of art manufactures, and of working and other models, illustrative of existing industries and new inventions; and with a view to obtain works of foreign art and industry communications are in progress with many of the foreign commissioners of the late French Exhibition, many of whom have shown a great interest in the undertaking, and a desire to support it. The utmost efforts seem to have been taken to render the arrangements in every detail perfect, and from the facilities which will be offered for combining recreation and instruction those efforts will certainly be largely appreciated.

THE EAST LONDON RAILWAY propose to issue a mortgage on the undertaking under the powers of the company to borrow 466,600l., against its share capital of 1,400,000l. The debentures will be issued for 50l., or a multiple thereof, for two years at par, will bear 6 per cent. per annum interest, and will be transferable by endorsement without stamp. To secure punctual payment of the interest, two years' interest will be invested in Consols in the names of trustees. Three miles of the line, from New Cross junction to Wapping (where it is proposed to open a first section) are rapidly approaching completion, and the directors expect that with the aid of the loan capital the railway to Whitechapel will be opened by the time the debentures fall due.

With this week's Journal we give a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, which contains:—Original Communications: On Accidents in Coal Mines, and Suggestions for Preventing them—the North Staffordshire Coal Field—King's Patent Safety-Cage—the Shropshire Coal Field—Mineral Wealth of South Africa—the Gold Fields of South Africa—the Management of Gold Mines—Lead in the South Wales Mineral Basin—Mineral Properties: Modes of Working—Public Securities as an Investment—British Mining, and its Prospects—Preparation of Magnesia employed as a Refractory Material—Caron's Parachute Slack Block—New Great Consols—New Beldon Lead Mine—Interesting Mineral Workings—Mining in the Ferran District—Chontales Gold and Silver Mines—St. John del Rey Mines—the Solar System Geologically Considered—Direct Communication between England and India.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, JULY 10, 1868.			
COPPER.			
Best selected...p. ton	80	0	0
Tough cake and tile	78	0	0
Sheathing & sheets	80	0	0
Boils	83	0	0
Bottoms	87	0	0
Old (Exchange)	68	0	0
Burra Burra	81	0	0
Wire...per lb.	0	1	0
Tubes	0	11	10
BRASS.			
Sheets...per lb.	9d.	10d.	
Wire	8½d.	9½d.	
Tubes	10½d.	11d.	
Yellow Metal Sheath...p. lb.	6½d.	7½d.	
Sheets	6½d.		
SPELTER.			
Foreign on the spot	£20	0	0
" to arrive	20	0	0
ZINC.			
In sheets	£25	10	0
TIN.			
English blocks	96	0	0
Do., bars (in barrels)	97	0	0
Do., refined	98	0	0
Banca	94	0	0
Straits	£92	0	0
TIN-PLATES.*			
IO Charcoal, 1st qua.	1	5	0
IX Ditto, 1st quality	1	11	0
IX Ditto, 2d quality	1	4	0
IX Ditto, 3d quality	1	10	0
IX Coke	1	6	3
IX Ditto	1	7	1
Canada plates, p. ton	13	0	0
Ditto, at works	12	10	0
IRON.			
Bars Welsh, in London	6	5	0
Ditto, to arrive	6	5	0
Nail rods	6	15	0
" Staffd. in London	7	6	10
Bars ditto	7	5	0
Hoops ditto	8	2	6
Sheets, single	9	0	11
Pig No. 1, in Wales	3	15	0
Refined metal, ditto	4	0	5
Bars, common ditto	5	10	0
Do. mch. Tyeor Tees	6	10	0
Do., railway, in Wales	5	10	0
Do., Swed. in London	9	17	0
To arrive	10	2	6
Pig No. 1, in Clyde	2	12	6
Do. f.o.b. Tyeor Tees	2	9	6
Do. Nos. 3, 4, f.o.b. do.	2	6	2
Railway chairs	5	10	0
" spikes	11	0	12
Indian Charcoal Pigs, in London, p. ton	7	0	7
STEEL.			
Swed., in kegs (rolled)	14	5	0
" (hammered)	14	15	0
Ditto, in faggots	16	0	0
English, spring	17	0	23
QUICKSILVER (p. bottle)	6	17	0
LEAD.			
English Pig, com.	19	0	0
Ditto, L.B.	19	10	0
Ditto, W.B.	21	5	0
Ditto, sheet	20	0	20
Ditto, red lead	20	10	0
Ditto, white	27	0	30
Ditto, patent shot	22	10	0
Spanish	18	10	0

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—During the past week a moderate business has been done in the Metal Market, which, though not very active, has a more satisfactory appearance, and gives encouragement to the anticipation that an altogether better state of things is about to take place, and that at no very distant day it will resume its former energy. It would be exceedingly gratifying to find that confidence was becoming more fully established, and until this is the case we must not expect to see commercial affairs permanently settled upon their former prosperous basis, and that it is not yet so proved by the very abundant supply of capital waiting for investment, which in ordinary times, and in former states of business, would have been eagerly sought, and advantageously employed in many of the forms of commercial operations which used to engage the capitalist. It is to be hoped, however, that these times will ere long return to us, and that it will not be found that so much money is lying comparatively idle, and that the low rate of interest does not prove an inducement to enter into commercial transactions, as appears now to be the case. Prices generally have not yet improved, and indeed in some instances are rather weaker, sellers having been disposed to give way in order to secure business, and several orders at limits which had been outstanding have been enabled to be executed. Should a better demand, however, spring up it will be found that present prices would not continue, but that a general advance would take place, especially in those metals which are now so much below the average.

COPPER.—The market remains still very quiet, and but few transactions are taking place. Prices are somewhat easier. Wallaroo has been sold at 80l. cash, and Chili bars are quoted at 70l. to 71l.

IRON.—The series of Quarterly Meetings of the South Staffordshire Ironmasters were held at Wolverhampton on Wednesday, and at Birmingham on Thursday. At the first the attendance was small, but at the latter it was larger. Little actual business was transacted. The tone of the meeting at Birmingham was decidedly better, and although it was not possible to form an opinion as to what will be the ultimate extent of business done, yet the prevailing opinion appeared to be that as soon as the hot weather is over the trade would look up, and a decided improvement be manifested. Orders continue to be given out for America, India, and the Continent, but the trade with the United States is already, to some extent, affected by the forthcoming Presidential election. The home trade has been rather favourably affected by the settlement of prices at the preliminary meeting. In Welsh, although the reports from the various markets are a little more satisfactory, the actual position of the trade has not changed. Rails in considerable quantities are exported to the United States, and there are several freights in the market for Russia, but the enquiry from the latter country is not equal to what it was last year. The purchases of the home railway companies are somewhat larger than they were, chiefly for relaying purposes; and as requirements are known to be large, there is a prospect of an increase in engagements. In Swedish iron the enquiry still continues tolerably good. In Scotch pig-iron the market has not been very active during the week, and prices have, in consequence, rather declined, the last prices received from Glasgow being 52s. 7½d. cash, and 52s. 10½d. one month.

LEAD.—The market has not improved, and only a moderate business is doing. Prices are without change.

TIN.—Towards the latter part of the week an improvement has taken place in the market for Straits, and business has been done at advanced prices. Parcels on the spot have been sold at 92l. cash, and to arrive at 92l. 10s.; and the tendency of the market at present seems certainly to be upward.

SPELTER continues in an inactive condition, and very few transactions are taking place. For parcels on the spot the quotation is now 20l. per ton.

TIN-PLATES.—The quarterly meeting of the trade was held at Gloucester, when the following resolution was unanimously passed:—"That in the opinion of this meeting the present unremunerative condition of the tin-plate trade requires a reduction of make, to continue until such time as prices become more satisfactory." There has been no falling off in the demand, but the supply has largely increased, consequent upon the starting of so many new works, and the result is that the market is overstocked.

STEEL without change.

QUICKSILVER.—The demand continues good.

THE COPPER TRADE.—The copper trade has, unquestionably, of late been in a very depressed condition, and prices have ruled lower for a longer consecutive period than for several years past. This depression has to a great extent been attributable to the efforts which have been made on the Chilean coast to smelt the ores there and bring the regulus to England, rather than the raw or unrefined ores themselves. Our readers have already been informed that some time since a species of "bastard" coal was discovered on the Chilean coast, near the rich copper ore mines, which stimulated efforts to smelt the ores. Advice, however, which have lately been received state that these efforts have not proved successful—if, in fact, they have not altogether failed. The regulus which has been imported into this country has not obtained such prices as anticipated, and has not commanded anything like the ready sale which English smelted obtained in the market. This arises from the impurities of the coal used, and

the unskilled labour employed; and, as there seems but little probability of any material improvement taking place in either of these respects, at least for some time to come, the opinion of competent authorities is that before long the raw ores will be again imported into this country, and England still maintain its reputation for its make of fine and pure copper. As a proof that the copper trade of the country is improving, we may mention that the importation of ores into Swansea during the past three or four weeks has been unprecedentedly large, equal, perhaps, to the time when the copper ore trade was acknowledged to be in a most brisk and satisfactory condition. Should the prices of copper rally—of which there is now substantial ground for hope, we venture to predict that very large importations of copper ores would soon follow, and the gigantic works of the Messrs. VIVIAN, GRENFELLS, WILLIAMS, FOSTER, and Co., and others in the neighbourhood of Swansea, assume their wonted activity, giving employ to the thousands dependent thereon.

Rather more activity has been observed in the MINING SHARE MARKET this week, and prices in some cases have advanced, and are firmer. The standard for copper ore is down 12s. 6d., and tin is also lower. The shares mostly dealt in have been Prince of Wales, West Chiverton, Chiverton Moor, Great Retallack, Marke Valley, West Prince of Wales, Wheal Seton, Great Wheal Vor, Frontino and Bolivia, Don Pedro, Chontales, and one or two other mines. Marke Valley, 7 to 7½; at the quarterly meeting, held on Wednesday, the accounts showed a profit on the quarter of 2358l. 2s., and a dividend of 2025l. (4s. 6d. per share) was declared; after payment of dividend, the balance in hand was 2443l. 16s. The ends mentioned in the report are producing in the aggregate 20 tons of ore per fm., and the agents state that at no former period has the mine ever shown such an encouraging and productive appearance; and it is gratifying in the present depressed state of mining to see this comparatively old mine, which paid its first dividend in 1853, go on increasing its profits with the present low price of copper ores. The sales for March, April, and May realised 6198l. 4s. 11d., and with a fair price for copper would have realised, probably, close upon 7000l. Carn Camborne, 6s. 8d.; at the meeting, a call of 1s. 6d. per share was made. Chiverton Moor shares have advanced to 7, 7½. East Caradon, 3½ to 3½; at the meeting, held at Salisbury, on Wednesday, the accounts showed a loss on the quarter's working of 131l. 15s. 9d. (independent of 500l. paid as balance of fines paid on renewal of new sets), and a balance in hand of 2035l. 12s. The agent reports that the appearance of the mine has rather improved during the quarter, and had the standard for copper ore kept up the returns for this quarter would have more than met the costs.

Prince of Wales shares, after receding to 32s., through market and other operations for a fall, rose on Wednesday to 36s., and leave off 36s. to 38s. The report this week is the most encouraging received for some months, and a winze has been commenced from the 55, and this will throw great light on the 65, where the western end already looks like coming into ore on the south part of the lode. The 55 east is worth 30l. per fathom, the 55 west 10l. per fathom, and the 45 west looks as if it is getting into a new shoot of ore, having, with rich stones of copper, 4 tons of mundic per fathom. This end is in advance of all others west. West Prince of Wales shares, 9s. to 11s.; this mine is also looking better, and while the south shaft will be sunk with all speed on the lode, which looks so promising for copper ore, a 16 fathom level below adit will now be driven from the north shaft to get under the tin ground from whence good returns were made above the adit. South Frances, 18 to 20; at the meeting, held on Monday, the accounts showed a profit of 101l. 12s. 3d. in the two months, and a balance of 619l. 7s. 8d. The costs for new steam-stamps charged were 292l. 12s. 2d. The ends in the mine are worth 43l. per fathom. Chontales Gold, 2½ to 2½; Clifford Amalgamated, 2½ to 3; Cook's Kitchen, 10½ to 11; Devon Great Consols, 440 to 450; East Bassett, 10 to 12; East Lovell, 7 to 7½; East Wheal Grenville, 29s. to 31s.; Frontino and Bolivia, 14s. to 16s.; Great Laxey, 16½ to 17. Great Retallack, 3½ to 3½; the mine is in full operation on No. 2 lode, and sinking in the engine-shaft below the 30 it is 15 to 18 in. wide, producing rich stones of silver-lead; here the agent expects soon to fall in with the shoot of lead standing to the south of the shaft at the 30 fm. level. Great Wheal Vor, 15 to 16; Herodsfoot, 38 to 40; North Crofty, 1l. to 1½; North Retallack, 3½ to 4½; East Seton, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; North Treskerby, 13s. to 15s.; Providence Mines, 22 to 24; South Crofty, 14 to 16; Tincroft, 13½ to 14½; West Chiverton, 60 to 61; West Frances, 24 to 26; West Seton, 190 to 200; Wheal Bassett, 62½ to 65; Wheal Chiverton, 1 to 1½; Wheal Emily Henrietta, 31 to 33; Wheal Grenville, 27s. 6d. to 30s.; Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 2½ to 2½; Wheal Mary Ann, 20½ to 21½; Wheal Seton, 62½ to 67½; Wheal Trelawny, 8 to 9; Wheal Uny, 1½ to 2.

The market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange during the week has been flat, and the business very limited. Del Rey have further declined to 18½, 19½, though the tone at the close is towards improvement. Don Pedros have been 3 to 3½ prem., but close 2½, 3. Anglo-Brazilian, ½ to ½ prem. Chontales shares rose to 2½ buyers, and close 2 to 2½. Pestarena, ½ to ½ dis. Rossa Grandes are firm, at ½ to ½ prem. United Mexican, 1½ to 1½; Port Phillip, 1½ to 1½. British Mines have been dealt in to a small extent. Great Wheal Vor, 15½ to 15½, ex div.; Great Laxey, 16½ to 17. West Chiverton, 60 to 61; no change reported from the mine. Chiverton, 1½ to 1½; Chiverton Moors firm, at 6½ to 7½. Prince of Wales shares have rallied from 33s. to 35s. 6d., 36s. 6d. Glan Alun, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.

IRISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—In last week's Journal we gave the most interesting portion of the proceedings at the Mining Company of Ireland meeting, but we may now add that the Chairman (Mr. Thomas Bewly), after stating that the net profits for the account half-year, ended May 31, amounted to 6545l. 7s. 4d., and that the payment of a dividend at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum free of income tax (then declared) was proposed by the directors, gave a most favourable account of the prospects of the company. He referred to the acquisition by them of the lease and plant of the Foila-comin Colliery for 7069l. Respecting the profits derived from Slieveragh Collieries, which were less during the last five years than during the same preceding period, he ascribed the temporary falling off not so much to competition as to depression in the trade, but he believed he was safe in saying that for the future the company might expect to make upwards of 6000l. a year. Knockmahon Copper Mines, county Waterford, had produced about the same quantity of ore as last year, and the mines were in as good a position as ever they were. They had sold a little over 2000 tons of the stock they had on hand last year, which realised the sum at which it had then been valued. Their property in the county Wicklow, Glendalough and Luganure Lead Mines, was also highly valuable. The new mine at Foxrook had been yielding more than had been expected, and it was anticipated that the produce would increase as the mine was developed. The property would require from 30 to 40 years to be thoroughly worked out, and was of a very valuable description. Ballycorus Lead Smelting Works were uniformly profitable, and yielded about 5000l. a year profit. There was an unusual item in the accounts for expenditure on permanent improvements at the Knockmahon and Luganure Mines, and the Slieveragh Collieries, which cost upwards of 1300l., but no doubt it would ere long yield an adequate return. The dividend of 9 per cent. was smaller than they had paid for a considerable time past, but they were now in a better position than six months ago. He hoped that a period of prosperity was before them, and that they would never have to declare so small a dividend again. The planting with timber of the Glendalough Estate had proved a sound speculation, and yielded a considerable profit. There was a large supply of larch and fir trees. There had been between 500 and 600 acres of larch set, at a cost of about 7l. per acre, which made a very beautiful plantation. He expected a moderate income from the thinnings of the 1,000,000 young trees. It was estimated that at the end of 25 years, when the timber would be in a marketable condition, they would realise 18l. per acre. The value of the timber standing at that time would be 22l. to 24l. per acre, while the planting had only cost about one-third of that sum. The 7069l. above referred to for the newly-acquired colliery would, probably, be recommended to be written off at the rate of 5 per cent. each half-year, which would clear them in about 10 years. Mr. Edward Fox, generally remarking on the suc-

cessful operations of the company, said that it was now nearly half a century in existence, and it was highly encouraging to think that, though it had, in common with every other institution in the country, to share in the disasters which had overtaken the commerce of the land, they were that day receiving a dividend of 9 per cent., with indications of better things coming. The company occupied a very useful field in Ireland. On a capital of 140,000*l.*, it had yielded to the proprietors a sum of money little short of 500,000*l.* in dividends, and contemporaneously had afforded industrial occupation and comfortable support for no fewer than 1500 of their population. Many of these persons had been elevated by the training which they had received at the company's schools, and several of them now occupied respectable positions in society.

The Carysfort Mining Company held an adjourned meeting on Monday.—Dr. Baxter in the chair. The directors' report referred to the meeting held in April last, when Prof. Sullivan's report on the Ballintemple Mine, part of the company's leasehold property, was read. The company's cash balance, and some amounts due for arrears of calls, which are being enforced, appear to about balance the debt due to the bankers. Resolutions have now been passed:—1. (Proposed by Mr. Redmond).—That a general meeting of the shareholders be called for Tuesday, Aug. 4, with a view to consider whether it be most advisable to still further work the mines or to wind-up the company.—2. (Proposed by Mr. Hauston).—That prior to the meeting now directed to be convened, a committee, to consist of some of the principal shareholders in the company, be appointed to meet and confer with the directors with regard to the best and most desirable steps to be adopted in the present position of our (the company's) affairs.

For the present all expenses on the mine are suspended, except those necessary to keep the mine in proper repair.

The market for shares of all descriptions is not very active, and the little there is doing is mostly confined to banks, at moderate prices. However, General Mining Company for Ireland shares were active, at 2*l.* 10*s.*, or an advance of about 1*l.* per share from this day fortnight. Wicklow Copper (2*l.* 10*s.* paid), are enquired for at 12*l.* 15*s.*, holders requiring 13*l.* Mining Company of Ireland (7*l.* paid) command 17*l.* Connors shares were sold at 5*s.* 6*d.*, and more could be had at the same price.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 1482 tons of ore were sold, realising 5399*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 108*l.* 1*s.*; average produce, 5*l.*; average price per ton, 3*l.* 13*s.* 0*d.*; quantity of fine copper, 87 tons 14 cwt. The following are the particulars of the sales during the past month:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
June 11	2331	113 12 0	5 3/4	43 15 6	138 2d.	£5 15 0
" 18	3784	110 5 0	6 1/4	4 0 0	13 2	66 12 0
" 25	1673	100 18 0	7 3/4	5 3 0	13 2	65 15 6
July 2	1667	109 5 0	6 3/4	3 19 0	12 10 1/2	64 8 0
" 9	1482	108 1 0	5 3/4	3 13 0	12 4	61 11 6

Compared with last week's sale, the decline has been in the standard 12*s.* 6*d.*, and in the price per ton of ore about 9*d.* Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the decline has been in the standard 5*l.*, and in the price per ton of ore about 6*s.*

The Standards of Tin Ores were reduced on Tuesday, and are now as follows:—Common, 86*s.*; superior common, 87*s.*; fine, 88*s.*; and superior fine, 89*s.*

At Cwm Erfin Mine meeting, on June 29, a further dividend of 650*l.* 1*s.* (per share) was declared.

At the Foxdale (Isle of Man) Mining Company meeting, held at their offices, Palace Chambers, Chester, on July 4, a dividend of 1400*l.* (10*s.* per share) was declared.

At Marke Valley Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. W. Fawcett in the chair), the accounts for the three months ending May showed a credit balance of 2446*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* A dividend of 2025*l.* (4*s.* 6*d.* per share) was declared. A donation of 10*l.*, and an annual subscription of 5*l.*, was voted towards the support of the Penny School. Capt. J. Truscott reported that at no former period did the mine present such a very encouraging appearance as at present.

At West Rose Down Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. W. Fawcett in the chair), the accounts for the three months ending May showed a credit balance of 477*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* A call of 12*s.* 6*d.* per share was made. Capt. J. Truscott reported that the prospects of the adjoining mine continue very good, and he sees no reason why similar results should not be attained in this property when the lodes are as effectually developed.

At Carn Camborne Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. M. Phillips in the chair), the accounts for the three months ending May showed a debit balance of 278*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* A call of 1*s.* 6*d.* per share was made. Capt. John Truscott reported upon the various points of operation. He anticipates favourable prospects when the shaft reaches the 85 ft. level.

At New Crow Hill Mine meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed a credit balance of 820*l.* 16*s.*, and the assets over liabilities, 324*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.* During the three months lead ore to the value of 1082*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*, and muddle to 49*l.*, were sold.

At Trelyon Consols Mine meeting, on July 1, the accounts showed a debit balance of 262*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* The thanks of the adventurers were given to the lords of the mine for adopting the judicious policy of giving up the dues during pleasure, to assist the adventurers in further developing the mine. Captains Richard James and Edward Pooley say:—"Our outwork operations employ 24 men, and we have 30 pits working on tribute by 66 men: total, 90 men underground. The average tribute is 13*s.* 4*d.* in 1*l.*, at present price for tin."

At South Wheal Frances meeting, on Monday (Mr. R. R. Broad in the chair), the accounts for April and May showed a loss of 190*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* on the two months' working, after deducting the cost of new steam stamps, labour, &c., 292*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. William Nichol, they were allowed, and the balance in favour of the mine of 619*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, directed to be carried to the credit of the next account. Captains William Fawcett and Joseph Prisk say:—"The levels in the western part of the mine continue to open ground of a low quality, and are easy for progress. The new stamps of 32 heads are now complete, and working satisfactorily, the dressing-floors being gradually made by the waste stuff from the stamps. We have six round buddles at work, and shall erect three or four more as soon as the floors can be made convenient, when we shall be in a position to give this undertaking a fuller trial. These erections, with the works connected with the same, have been necessarily expensive, the cost whereof is charged in our accounts to-day."

At West Caradon Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Nicholson in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 2103*l.* A call of 30*s.* per share was made. Details in another column.

At West Wheal Tremayne meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed a credit balance of 31*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, and a balance of liabilities over assets of 64*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* A call of 2*s.* per share was made. The agent's report was considered very favourable, representing the lode in the bottom of the shaft worth full 5*l.* per fm. to begin both east and west to drive on in the 32 ft. level, and the ground can be driven for about 40*s.* to 45*s.* per fm., and stoped for (say) 25*s.* per fm., requiring very little timber; and it is supposed a good piece of tribute ground is being laid out, likely to be of a great extent as in the 20 ft. level; and the lode has been found for about 40 fms. long.

At Wheal Kitty (Uny Lelant) meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for the three months ending April showed a debit balance of 7*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* The debit balance at the previous meeting was 179*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* Captain T. Richards and Son, and W. Rosewarne, reported upon the various points of operation.

At Gunnislake Mine meeting, on June 27 (Mr. J. C. Isaacs in the chair), the accounts for the four months ending April showed a credit balance of 1045*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* Capt. W. Skewis and J. C. Seccombe reported upon the various points of operation. The costs for the past four months have been 1025*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*, and the returns 1169*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, showing a profit of 144*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*, while the reserves have been considerably increased, and they advise that the mine be carried on for the next four months at about the same costs and returns, by which time they hope that discoveries will be made to justify them in extending operations and increasing the profit.

At Chapel Banhoglog, or East Mid-Wales, Mine meeting, yesterday (Mr. Ross in the chair), the report (which appeared in last week's Journal) was adopted. Details in another column.

At the Chontales Gold and Silver Mining Company special meeting, on Tuesday (the Right Hon. the Earl Nelson in the chair), the resolutions passed at the last meeting, authorising the increase of capital, were confirmed. Details in another column.

At the New Quebrada Company meeting, to be held on July 23, a special resolution will be passed electing members to fill the vacancies in the board of directors.

At the Foreign and Colonial Trust meeting, on Wednesday (Lord Westbury in the chair), it was stated that the plan originally contemplated a capital of 1,000,000*l.*, but that the applications did not reach that amount, the trustees decided to limit the operations to half that amount, which arrangement has been carried out with a *pro rata* reduction to each subscriber. The trustees congratulated the certificate holders on the entire success which has attended the first application of a novel principle to the purposes of combined investment, exemplified by the fact that the aggregate value of the stocks held by the trust has increased by 27,977*l.*, in addition to the half-year's interest, amounting to 19,562*l.*, making a total increase of over 46,000*l.* The Chairman trusted that the present was the inauguration of a scheme which would be advantageous to themselves and to the public. It had nothing of a speculative character about it, but was a valuable scheme of permanent investment. The drawings would take place annually on the second Monday in February, and the money available for the redemption of certificates would be the surplus in the banker's hands on March 1, after paying interest and expenses. The theory of the trust was that it would last 24 years, and during that time they expected such an amount of surplus income would arise as, with the money received from drawn bonds, would suffice for the redemption of the greater portion if not the whole of the certificates, and what was left would be applicable to the payment of the reverendary coupons—this being a peculiar feature of the scheme. He had invested largely in the undertaking himself, and believed that if not likely to meet the views of large capitalists, it would benefit those who, having small sums, desired to invest them at the largest rate of interest that could be ob-

tained, combined with security. The report was adopted, the auditors and committee were appointed, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman passed.

On the Stock Exchange the following prices were officially recorded during the week:—In Colonial and Foreign Mines the prices were—Anglo-Brazilian, 1/4; Cape Copper, 12 1/2; Chontales, 2 1/2, 2 1/2, 2 1/2; Frontino and Bolivia, 15-16ths, 11-16ths; Rossa Grande, 7-16ths, 1/4 prem.; Scottish Australian, 1/4; St. John del Rey, 19 1/2, 19 1/2, 20, 19 1/2, 19 1/2, 19; Vancouver Coal, 5 1/2, 4 1/2, 5; Alamillos, 1 1/2; Don Pedro, 2 1/2, 15-16ths, 1/4 prem.; Pestarena, 2; United Mexican, 1 1/2; Yudanamutana, 1 1/2, 1 15-16th.

COAL MARKET.—The supply of coals this week has been very moderate, only 93 ships having come forward. Household coals met with a fair enquiry, and prices are fully supported. Hartley and manufacturing coals have ruled dull throughout, and quotations are slightly lower. Haswell Wallsend, 17*s.* 9*d.*; South Hetton Wallsend, 17*s.* 9*d.*; Braddyl's Wallsend, 16*s.* 6*d.*; Hartlepool Wallsend, 16*s.* 9*d.*; Kelloe Wallsend, 15*s.* 6*d.*; Eden Main, 15*s.* 6*d.*; Hetton Lyon's Wallsend, 15*s.* Unsold, 5 cargoes; 25 ships at sea.


THE COPPER TRADE.—Messrs. Vivian, Younger, and Bond (July 10) write—Values during the week from most descriptions have fallen. The telegraphic advice from Chili of heavy charters during the last half of the month of May has quite paralysed the market for the time, and it is most difficult to make quotations. The quantity advised is 1900 tons in bars and ingots, and 800 tons fine copper in ores and regulus. Transactions in Chili produce have been limited to about 200 tons of bars, at from 70*l.* 10*s.* to 71*l.* per ton. In other descriptions of copper nothing has been done worth mentioning.

CHONTALES GOLD MINING COMPANY.—The shareholders at their meeting on Tuesday unanimously confirmed the resolution of the previous meeting, by which the directors were empowered to raise 30,000*l.* on debentures. Capt. Paul, who had just arrived from the mines, expressed, in conversation with shareholders, a very confident opinion as to the ultimate, and not distant, success of the undertaking. Mr. Belt's reports are certainly the reverse of sensational, but they are below the truth as matter of fact. He desires to induce the shareholders to take as moderate a view of their expectations as they possibly can, in order not to encourage undue expectations. This is not an unusual policy, but it is a safe one, and Capt. Paul is confident that Mr. Belt will find before long that he has misapprehended the resources of the mines. Captain Paul will shortly address the shareholders by letter. Meanwhile the debentures are, it is stated, being rapidly absorbed by the shareholders.

NEW GREAT CONSOLS.—Operations here are being pushed on vigorously, and in a short time the bottom level will be reached, and more tribute pitches set at a profit to the company: 300 tons of muddle have just been sampled at Calstock, and 140 tons of copper ore have been sold to a leading smelting firm.

JUNCTION OF SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.—The construction of a railway tunnel between Scotland and Ireland is proposed.


Contract for Coals for Singapore.

CONTRACT DEPARTMENT, ADMIRALTY, SOMERSET HOUSE.
 THE COMMISSIONERS for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give notice that, on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at Two o'clock, they will be READY TO TREAT with such persons as may be WILLING to CONTRACT for SUPPLYING and DELIVERING into store at Singapore, TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED TONS OF SMOKELESS SOUTH WALES COALS.

Fit for the service of Her Majesty's steam-ships and vessels. A form of the tender and conditions of contract may be seen in the lobby of the Storekeeper-General's Department, Admiralty, Somerset House. No tender will be received after Two o'clock on the day of treaty, nor will any be noticed unless the party attends, or an agent for him duly authorised in writing. Every tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner the words "Tender for Coals for Singapore," and must also be delivered at the Department of the Storekeeper-General, Admiralty, Somerset House, accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons, engaging to become bound with the person tendering in the sum of £25 per cent. on the value for the due performance of the contract.

By order, ANTONIO BRADY, Registrar of Contracts and Public Securities, Contract Department, Admiralty, Somerset House, July 7, 1868.

Contract for Coals for Madeira.


CONTRACT DEPARTMENT, ADMIRALTY, SOMERSET HOUSE.
 THE COMMISSIONERS for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give notice that, on TUESDAY, the 21st July next, at Two o'clock, they will be READY TO TREAT with such persons as may be WILLING to CONTRACT for SUPPLYING and DELIVERING on board Her Majesty's steam-ships and vessels at Funchal, in the Island of Madeira, all such quantities of SMOKELESS SOUTH WALES COALS.

As may from time to time be ordered under a contract for twelve months certain, from the 20th August next, and further until the expiration of three months' warning.

A form of the tender and conditions of contract may be seen in the lobby of the Storekeeper-General's Department, Admiralty, Somerset House. No tender will be received after Two o'clock on the day of treaty, nor will any be noticed unless the party attends, or an agent for him duly authorised in writing. Every tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner the words "Tender for Coals for Madeira," and must also be delivered at the Department of the Storekeeper-General, Admiralty, Somerset House, accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons, engaging to become bound with the person tendering in the sum of £50 for the due performance of the contract.

By order, ANTONIO BRADY, Registrar of Contracts and Public Securities, Contract Department, Admiralty, Somerset House, June 27, 1868.

Contract for Scotch Pig Iron.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.
 NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF STORES FOR INDIA will be READY, on or before Monday, the 20th July, 1868, to RECEIVE PROPOSALS in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to SUPPLY—

SIXTY-SIX TONS OF SCOTCH PIG IRON FOR MADRAS.

And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application, addressed to the Director-General of Stores, India Office, Westminster, S.W., where the proposals are to be left any time before Two o'clock P.M. of the said 20th day of July, 1868, after which hour no tender will be received.

India Office, 11th July, 1868. GERALD C. TALBOT, Director-General.

FOR SALE, very cheap, in consequence of a hereditary petition, a TERRITORY OF COAL BEDS, situated in the basin of ZWICKAU, SAXONY, comprising ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND TWENTY SEVEN ACRES, with stratum of EXCELLENT COAL, 50 feet in depth, and little free.

Further particulars of Mr. C. ZINCEN, at Halle-on-Saale.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a going SLATE and SLAB QUARRY, realising profit, situate at FESTINOG, covering TWO HUNDRED AND TWELVE ACRES, Crown royalty.

For particulars, apply to T. DODD, Esq., No. 5, Moore-chambers, Moorefield, Liverpool.

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that the GREAT REPUBLIC GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY OF VIRGINIA have this day DEPOSITED with Messrs. Prescott, Grote, Cave, and Company the FUNDS for the PAYMENT of the HALF-YEARLY INTEREST due on the 25th instant on the bonds of the said company.—July 9, 1868, 133, Gresham House. C. W. BUTTZ, Chairman.

Bondholders can have the latest report from the mines forwarded to them on application.

THE AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY

(Incorporated under Royal Charter). Notice is hereby given, that the TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, E.C., on MONDAY, the 27th inst., at One o'clock P.M. precisely.

To receive the report, accounts, and balance-sheet for the past year. To elect directors in lieu of Colonel George Palmer, who retires by rotation, and to fill up the vacancy caused by the lamented death of James Anderson, Esq. To fix the remuneration of the auditors for the past year. To elect auditors for the present year.

GEORGE PALMER, Chairman. U. P. HARRIS, Secretary. 1, Coleman-street-buildings, Moorgate-street, London, E.C., July 11, 1868.

FRONTINO AND BOLIVIA GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—AN ENQUIRY into the AFFAIRS of this company being deemed NECESSARY, so as to determine the advisability of FURTHER PROSECUTING THE WORKS, or of applying to Chancery for power to STOP all further OUTLAY, those who wish to assist a shareholders' committee in their efforts on behalf of their interests, are requested to communicate with—

Mr. C. W. MANSFIELD, Accountant, Chancery-lane, E.C.

HORSE WHIM, TACKLE, &c., WANTED.

THE CORNWALL HEMATITE COMPANY (LIMITED) REQUIRE a good HORSE WHIM, SHAFT TACKLE, KIBBLES, 50 fms. of 7-16ths CHAIN, and about 30 fms. of LADDERS. Persons having such for sale may send price and particulars to the undersigned. The company are also ready to enter into contract for erecting the necessary buildings. Apply, by letter, to Mr. W. H. GRAY, C.E., St. Austell.

MINERAL PROPERTY IN THE CENTRE OF THE SOUTH WALES COAL FIELD.

£10,000.—A GENTLEMAN, of COMMERCIAL STANDING, having this AMOUNT of CAPITAL at COMMAND, may arrange a SAFE and PERMANENT INVESTMENT, to pay a very large percentage. The investment presents peculiar advantages for securing a large and increasing income, and the amount is required for operations upon the property. The fullest information will be afforded to any bona fide capitalist or solicitor upon application to JAMES KEMP THORNE, Esq., solicitor, Neath, Glamorgan-shire.

WANTED, FOUR THOUSAND POUNDS, upon SECURITY of an EXCELLENT COLONIAL COLLIERY. Apply, with real name and address, to J. H. HOWARD, Esq., solicitor, 9, Quality-court, Chancery-lane.

WANTED, a THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL MAN, to take the ENTIRE CHARGE (including sales) of a COLLIERY in DERBYSHIRE, where the output is expected to be about 100,000 tons per annum. Address, stating salary required and references, "D," care of Kennedy and Co., Advertising Agents, Manchester.

WANTED, a SITUATION as LAND and MINERAL SURVEYOR. Testimonials, &c., on application to "H. J.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

STAMPS AXLE WANTED. WANTED, second-hand, 12 or 16 HEADS CAST IRON STAMPS AXLE, five tappets to the round, with or without fittings. State full particulars, with lowest cash price delivered at Liskeard, to Mr. JAMES SECORRE, Pendoury, Liskeard.

IRON TRADE.—WANTED, an AGENCY for the SALE of first-class makes of IRON, TIN-PLATES, &c. The Advertiser is established in BERLIN (PRUSSIA), and has been acquainted with the Iron and Metal Trades for the last fifteen years. Highest references. Apply, post paid, to "Merchant," care of Messrs. HAASENSTEIN and WOGLER, Berlin.

TO PRACTICAL LEAD SMELTERS.—WANTED, a Man who thoroughly understands the WORKING of SMELTING FURNACE and REFINING. Good wages will be given. Apply to WESTON and COLLINGBORN, 18, Peter-street, Bristol.

GOOD INVESTMENT.—TO BE SOLD, SHARES in the well-known GREAT WESTERN COLLIERY, PONT-Y-PRIDD, GLAMORGANSHIRE, at a price to pay a good dividend. The output is at present at the rate of about 90,000 tons per annum, which can be very greatly increased. Apply to Messrs. SPACKMAN and SONS, 27, Moorgate-street, E.C.

LEAD ORES.

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Amount.	Purchasers.
July 1	Bwch Consols	50	£13 15 6	Stock and Co.
"	Brynpostig	25	11 3 0	Sims, Williams, & Co.
"	Bwadrain Consols	34	11 8 6	Burry Port Company.
"	Minera	105	11 7 6	Mining Co. of Ireland.
"	ditto	100	11 6 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
"	ditto	65	11 18 6	ditto
"	ditto	100	11 8 6	Washington Co.
"	ditto	35	12 0 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
"	ditto	65	11 18 6	Sheldon Bush & P. S. Company.
"	Great Laxey	50	22 7 6	Stock and Co.
"	ditto	50	22 7 6	Sims, Williams, & Co.
"	6-Frongoch	180	11 3 0	Stock and Co.
"	Glogfawr	60	13 6 0	Stock and Co.
"	East Dargen	32	13 6 0	ditto
"	Goginan	32	16 1 0	Panther Lead Co.
"	Cwm Erfin	25	15 1 0	ditto
"	ditto	15	15 2 6	ditto
"	ditto	15	15 2 6	Stock and Co.
"	8-Van	130	12 6 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
"	ditto	100	12 8 6	A. Eytton.
"	9-Talargoch	53 1/2	12 16 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
"	ditto	30	13 6 6	ditto
"	Bryn Gwilog	30	12 8 6	ditto
"	Old Westminster	9	11 3 6	ditto
"	Holywell Level	50	10 18 0	ditto
"	Trelogan	10	12 5 0	ditto
"	Cwm Llancrch	13	11 3 6	ditto
"	ditto	2	11 5 0	ditto
"	Dyliffo	45	11 3 6	ditto

BLLENDE.

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
July 2	Brynpostig	20	£2 0 0	Laxey Neath Co.
"	Minera	77	3 18 6	Bagillt Company.
"	ditto	56	3 18 0	ditto
"	ditto	21	3 0 0	ditto
"	8-Trelogan	140	3 8 6	Kenrick and Son.

BLACK TIN.

Date.	Mine.	Ts. c. q. lbs.	Price p. ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
July 3	Prosper Untd.	6 6 2 19	£54 12 6	£315 19	3-Mellancar.
"	ditto	1 9 2 14	50 0 0	74 1 3	ditto

COPPER ORES.

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Amount.	Purchasers.
July 3—	Great Laxey	250	£ 4 5 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.

COPPER ORES. Sampled June 24, and sold at Tabl's Hotel, Redruth, July 9.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Prosper United	80	£20 12 6	East Rosewarne	45	£5 14 0
ditto	69	2 0 6	ditto	37	2 11 6
ditto	56	0 15 6	ditto	30	3 17 6
ditto	54	1 14 6	Copper Hill	61	1 8 0
ditto	41	5 8 6	ditto	23	7 4 0
West Wheal Seton	55	2 4 6	Wheal Buller	15	1 19 0
ditto	52	3 14 6	ditto	14	7 8 0
ditto	51	3 4 6	ditto	1	13 0 0
ditto	49	8 15 6	West Great Work	16	3 4 0
ditto	39	3 19 0	ditto	10	9 0 6
West Wheal Bassett	65	6 17 6	Champion's Ore	25	3 17 6
ditto	55	4 0 0	Camborne Vein	22	2 12 0
ditto	44	3 0 0	South Crinins	29	2 0 0
ditto	43	3 7 0	Buglehole's Ore	12	3 12 0
ditto	38	8 16 0	ditto	5	2 1 0
Wheal Margery	68	1 9 6	ditto	1	17 10 6
ditto	61	1 5 0	Penden Consols	16	4 10 0
ditto	44	4 12 6	ditto	13	25 0 0
ditto	38	4 6 0	West Briton	26	2 3 0
East Rosewarne	46	3 11 6	ditto	4	11 6 6
			Huthnance's Ore	9	2 12 0

THE ORINOCO GOLD MINES EXAMINATION FUND (LIMITED).

(INTRODUCED BY THE CENTRAL AMERICAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED).

Capital £2000.

In 2000 Shares of £1 each.

10s. to be paid on application, the remaining 10s. by two instalments of 5s. each, payable on the 1st October, 1868, and 1st January, 1869.

This company is formed for the purpose of providing funds for the examination of a district in the State of Guayana (Venezuela), exceedingly rich in gold, situated on the right bank of the Orinoco River, about three days' journey from Ciudad-Bolivar, the capital of the State, to which an English steamer runs from the Island of Trinidad, occupying about 44 hours on the voyage. Specimens of gold ores from this district were exhibited at the recent French Exhibition, and were rewarded with a Gold Medal. There appears to be no question as to the exceeding richness of the province, and as to its being a most legitimate field for mining enterprise, if all the conditions are as favourable as would appear from the facts given by Dr. Pissard in the pamphlet attached to the prospectus. The concessions obtained from the Government by the present concessionaires entitle them to 400 grants each of about 1000 varas (the vara is 2 ft. 9 in.).

The proposition for the examination of the mines comes before the Central American Association under the following circumstances:—The holders of the concessions are so convinced that the exceptional value of the mines requires only to be known to ensure an immediate subscription of the capital required for their development, that they not only forbear to ask for any payment whatever in cash for the transfer of the concessions, but are themselves willing to contribute one-fourth of the estimated cost of their thorough and comprehensive examination by a European mining engineer of position, whose report will have weight with the investing public. A preliminary arrangement has, therefore, been entered into with these gentlemen by the Central American Association, of which the following are the heads:

It is arranged that, in the first instance, the present pioneer company shall be formed and registered so as to obtain the advantage to the subscribers afforded by the Limited Liability Acts. The total sum subscribed, subject only to the cost of registration and preparation of the agreements (which, from the smallness of the capital, will be little more than nominal), will be devoted exclusively to the actual cost of examination. The concessionaires themselves subscribe, by their representatives, for one-fourth of the shares of the pioneer company—viz., £500—leaving the remaining three-fourths, or £1500, for subscription in this country.

The preliminary agreement further provides that, on a satisfactory report being received from the engineer sent out to conduct the exploration, a definitive company shall be formed (under the auspices of the Central American Association) to take over and work the mines; the nominal capital of such company to be £150,000, two-fifths of which will be royalty shares representing the beneficial interest of the concessionaires and present pioneer subscribers, while three-fifths, or £90,000, will be offered for subscription to the public in the ordinary way.

It is intended, however, that until an average dividend of 10 per cent. on the entire capital has been paid for three consecutive years, the dividend on the royalty shares shall in each year be conditional on a minimum of 10 per cent. being paid upon the ordinary shares. The royalty shares will be divided as follows:—twelve-fortieths, representing £18,000, will be made over as a bonus to the subscribers to the present Examination Fund; three-fortieths will be made over to the Central American Association for their commission on the present transaction, and on the introduction of the intended definitive company (covering all office and other charges of the Association in the meantime); and the remaining twenty-five fortieth parts will be retained by the concessionaires for their own benefit. It is provided, however, that the subscribers to the present Examination Fund of £2000 shall have the preferential right of subscribing *pro rata* for the ordinary shares in the definitive company representing the £90,000, before the same are offered to the general public.

In inviting subscriptions from their shareholders and friends for the shares in this Exploration Fund, the directors of the Central American Association believe that they may confidently recommend the enterprise as one which, while the expense in the first instance will be comparatively insignificant, and involve no further liability, is likely to open a field for profitable investment scarcely second to any which have hitherto been introduced to public notice.

It is intended that the definitive company shall repay to the present subscribers the amount of their subscriptions for the examination of the mines.

Subscriptions are, for greater safety, invited for the full sum, but it is probable that the exploration will be conducted for a less amount. Specimens of the gold ores brought from the mining districts can be seen at the offices of the Central American Association, 4, Westminster Chambers, whose secretary will also give every information on the subject. Specimens have also been deposited with the brokers of the Association, Messrs. SEWELL BROTHERS, 14 and 15, Copthall Court; and with the bullion agents of the Javali Company, Messrs. FIDLEY, ABELL, and LANGLEY, 27, Old Broad Street, where they can be seen on application.

The Board of the Central American Association, together with Monsieur A. E. RAGON (who is nominated by the concessionaires), will act as the board of the Examination Company without remuneration.

Forms of application for shares in the Examination Fund, a translation of the report on the specimens exhibited at the Paris Exposition by M. Daubree, Inspector-General of Mines in France, and the translation of Dr. Pissard's pamphlet on the Gold Mines of Guayana, attached to the prospectus, may be had at the offices of the Central American Association; and at Messrs. SEWELL BROTHERS, 14 and 15, Copthall Court, E.C.

THE COLORADO GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £100,000, in 50,000 Shares of £2 each.

Deposit £1 per share, viz., 10s. to be paid on application, and 10s. on allotment. Future calls not to exceed 5s. per share, and at intervals of not less than three months. Discount will be allowed to shareholders paying in full.

TRUSTEES.
CHARLES MORRIS, Esq., 45, South-street, Grosvenor-square.
JOSHUA NUNN, Esq., Deputy Consul of the United States, No. 1, Dunster-court, E.C.

DIRECTORS.
E. G. FELLOWES, Esq., Surbiton, Surrey.
W. S. FERGUSON, Esq., Brixton, Surrey.
CHARLES MORRIS, Esq., 45, South-street, Grosvenor-square.
J. F. QUARTLEY, Esq., Home Park House, Hampton Wick.
LEONARD WRAY, Esq., Eagle Lodge, Ramsgate.

BANKERS.
METROPOLITAN BANK (LIMITED), 75, Cornhill, E.C.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. SUTTON and OMMANNEY, Coleman-street, E.C.

AUDITORS.
Messrs. REDERICK B. SMART, SNELL, and Co., 85 and 86, Cheapside.
SECRETARY—Mr. W. L. ALLEN.
OFFICES.
160, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company has been formed for working a cluster of rich mines near Empire City, in the territory of Colorado, United States. They contain 7000 ft. of lodes, respectively of 5000 ft. of tunnels, from which many thousands of tons of ore have been raised and worked at a large profit. There are also two water-powers for mill sites, from which a constant supply of water is obtainable throughout the year.

The company has entered into an agreement, dated the 18th day of June, 1868, under which the titles to the said mines and water-powers will be conveyed to this association by transfers from the original locators, which will be valid and indisputable.

The following is a schedule of the mining property to be so conveyed to this company, which is situated in Upper Union district, Clear Creek county, Territory of Colorado, United States.

SCHEDULE OF MINING PROPERTIES.	
One tunnel claim for 5000 ft., known as the Ohio Tunnel, at the base of the Eureka Mountain, near the line of Empire City—said tunnel driven in and timbered 80 feet from point of commencement	Feet 5000
And 7000 ft. of lode mining claims, situated upon the following veins:—	
Uncle Sam lode	Feet 400
Nebraska City lode	200
General Scott lode	400
Pumma lode	300
Fairview lode	400
Cabin lode	1800
Browning lode	400
Whiting lode	1500
Mountain lode	400
Squatter Sovereignty lode	900
Buckeye Silver lode	200
McCauley lode	100= 7000
Total	Feet 12,000

And two distinct and separate water-powers upon Bard Creek, directly south, and adjoining Empire City, each water-power includes 250 feet on the stream, and 250 feet from the stream upon each bank as mill sites. The two water-powers are continuous.

The State of Colorado is a little west of the Mid-Continent of America, between latitude 37° and 41° north, and longitude 102° and 119° west, comprising an area of about 112,000 square miles. It contains a population of more than 30,000 persons, exclusive of Mexicans and Indians.

It is but little known in Europe, although it has been yielding enormous mineral treasures since 1859.

From a recent work of Mr. O. J. Hollister, the "Mines of Colorado," (1867), it appears to have been estimated by the Government that from 1859 until 30th day of June, 1866, the said mine produced \$37,204,122 in bullion.

The position of Colorado is the most advantageous of the great metallic zone of America, the climate being temperate, the district having abundance of useful timber, water-power, and good pasturage for cattle, &c., all the year.

The assets of this company were all selected by J. P. Whitney, Esq., Commissioner from the United States of America (Colorado Territory) to the Paris Exposition, and the district in which these mines are situated has already produced over \$4,000,000.

Two ores from Colorado obtained the first Gold Medal at the Paris Universal Exposition of 1867, as a reference to the last awards will show.

This company proposes to work the ores obtained from their mines by reducing the metals to a "regulus," or "matt," to be forwarded to Swansea (England). By this means the company will obtain nearly all the metals contained in the matrix; will sell their produce in the best market, and receive larger and quicker returns than by any other method.

The total cost of raising and smelting the ores from these mines, and preparing

the same at Swansea for sale, will not, it is calculated, exceed £17 per ton, while the lowest produce, or the selling price thereof, may be estimated at £54, leaving a net profit of £37 per ton upon each ton of regulus smelted at Swansea, while in many cases a much higher rate of profit may be fairly expected.

All monies subscribed will be laid out in the development of the property of the company, and it is estimated that upon an expenditure of about £5000, large profits will be obtained.

There is an abundance of coal and wood fuel to be procured at a cheap rate in Colorado. The coal is a good bituminous lignite; the price of which will be about 5s. per ton at the pit's mouth, and to this 5s. per ton may be added for conveyance to the works.

The Articles of Association will give the directors all necessary powers for mining, working, and smelting ores, and for all other safe and desirable operations that may be deemed advisable.

Applications for shares may be addressed to the directors, and to the bankers of the company, in the form annexed to the prospectus, and should no allotment be made, the deposits paid will be returned in full.

An agreement for the purchase of the property for the sum of £40,000, to be paid in fully paid-up shares of £2 each, has been entered into, dated the 30th day of June, 1868, between Jackson Barlowe, of Grove-lane, Camberwell, in the county of Surrey, mining engineer, of the first part, and Charles Morris, of South-street, Grosvenor-square, and Joshua Nunn, of the American Consulate Office, Dunster-court, Mincing-lane, both in the county of Middlesex, Esquires, trustees on behalf of the company, of the second part.

N.B.—Copies of various printed papers, fully corroborating all the statements contained in this prospectus, may be obtained at the offices of the company.

NAXOS EMERY STONE MINES (GREECE).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that these FAMOUS MINES WILL BE LEASED FOR SEVEN YEARS, from the 1st of September next, according to Royal Decree, dated Athens, 29th May, 1868, of which the following are some of the principal stipulations:—

First.—The yearly minimum quantity to be worked is fixed at 40,000 quintals (about 2000 tons); may be increased to 3000 by mutual consent.

Second.—The sale will take place at Athens, on Thursday, 6-18 July, between Nine o'clock A.M. and Two P.M., in the presence of a special commission, by sealed tenders, which must be delivered at the Ministry of Finance, Athens, on or before that date. No tender can be received after One P.M. on Thursday, 6-18 July.

Third.—The minimum price is fixed at 10 drachmas and 40 lepta per quintal of 24 okes, and for any quantity delivered over 2000 tons yearly 9 drachmas per oke.

Fourth.—Payments to be made in advance by quarterly instalments to the Bank of Greece, Athens.

Fifth.—All tenders must contain a guarantee of a banking firm for the carrying out of the contract. All parties tendering, if not personally at Athens, must name their legal agents at Athens, to whom notice will be given, if their offer be accepted.

For all further particulars, apply at the—
GREEK CONSULATE-GENERAL, 25, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.

Notices to Correspondents.

DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—"J. H."—The highest price ever realised, we believe for these shares was 800l. per share, two having been sold at that price. During 1845 they ranged from 600l., 650l., to 700l. each, but since then, in consequence of the fall in the standard, they have been done as low as 150l. The present price is about 450l.

SUMMER HILL LEAD MINE.—We are connected with a splendid piece of property, under management which we consider can be improved. Can you, therefore, inform us if a requisition, called according to the rules of the mine, and representing more shares than stated by the rules, is legal, and if the manager and secretary (because this official is both) is not bound to call a meeting, as prayed for in such requisition? We will willingly give 10l. for having a legal opinion in one of our courts of law to have the question settled.—SIX DISCONSOLATE SHAREHOLDERS: Bolton, Lancashire, July 8.

PRINCE OF WALES.—I had hoped that in last week's City Article some reference would have been made to the persistent—if, indeed, they be not dishonest—efforts that continue to be made by unscrupulous parties to depress the market value of this stock. By parties, it should be remembered, who, of course, have no interest whatever in the mine, but who, having large numbers of shares to deliver, are moving heaven and earth to intimidate bona fide holders, and induce them to sell. It is hardly to be supposed that persons having such a reckless game to play will hesitate to promulgate all sorts of unfounded statements as to the position and prospects of the different points of operation in the mine, for this, forsooth, is part and parcel of the machinery usually employed in working out their unworthy ends; but, on the other hand, it is, I think, to be expected at your hands, as the representative of the only medium through which the shareholders can obtain a knowledge of the actual facts of the case, an unqualified contradiction of such baseless rumours.—A COUNTRY SHAREHOLDER.

ECONOMY IN MINING.—"Inventor" (Belfast).—We are at all times glad to receive particulars of new inventions—especially those in which our readers are more immediately interested.

NEW BELDON LEAD MINING COMPANY.—I have visited the locality of the mines referred to, and am well acquainted with Capt. Josiah Remfry, the manager of the Derwent Mines, whom I have known for years past as a gentleman of the strictest integrity, and holding a position under Messrs. John Taylor and Sons of importance, and I can bear out with him regarding the value of the forecast in Derwent Mines, and I am surprised that Mr. Barron should have put such a value on it. I fervently wish many gentlemen of the rank of Capt. Remfry's stamp—mining would then be more popular as an investment.—N. C.

SCALE FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.—To avoid the necessity of frequent application, we may state our charge for general advertisements is—for six lines and under, 4s.; per line afterwards, 8d. Average, twelve words per line.

THE MINING JOURNAL,

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JULY 11, 1868.

EXTENSION OF USEFUL EDUCATION.

The question of the real education of the working classes is again attracting public attention, and deservedly so, because our deficiencies are still great, notwithstanding the 30 years' agitation, and we have a severe competition with the Continent. In the case of working-men, after admitting the value of other modes of teaching, one which it must be allowed is most essential is teaching by the eye, exciting that instrument of the mind to enquiry, so that more complete means of instruction may be sought after. The museum is, in this instance, not subsidiary or supplementary to the school, but a preliminary to it. Were suitable museums accessible, the value of schools of design and other practical schools would be more fully appreciated. To extend our museums is, therefore, to make our present schools more effective, and to create a further demand for instruction. Such is the result to be expected from the first museum in an industrial district of the metropolis, which is now being established as the East London Museum, in the neighbourhood of Victoria Park, and on the open site of Bethnal-green. It is estimated that it is within an easy walk of upwards of 1,000,000 of people, mostly of the working classes, or allied to them. This number is very likely not far from the mark, but, at all events, there can be no doubt it is accessible to several of the great east end districts, and even Clerkenwell is not too remote, which has jewellery, watchmaking, and mathematical instrument making as employments. Spitalfields and Bethnal-green are only local tributaries to the Museum, but they have many trades which can profit by it. Shoreditch and the Curtain-road are great seats of the cabinet trade and cabinet carving. It is impossible to enumerate every branch, but the fancy box trade and toy trade are growing up; the gun manufactory is near; and to the east are the great chemical and dye-works; south and east are the large yards and factories for all the trades of iron and timber shipbuilding, including large engineering works.

Altogether there is a concentration of numerous great and small industries, and these are setting eastward, driven by the increase of commerce in the city, and the demolition of houses for city railways. Some of the occupations are strictly factory trades; but it is a peculiarity of the eastern region that it contains a great number of the small masters, called chamber-masters, the yeomen of the working classes. In some pursuits the journeyman, however well paid, is cut off from all hope of becoming a master, as the large capital required is beyond the power of savings from wages to supply, but in many of the businesses of the east a few pounds saved for tools will allow the journeyman to set up on his own account, and by more and more saving to increase his stock, to employ his family, to take apprentices, and engage journeymen, and thus, step by step, the small man becomes a manufacturer of greater or less means. The sons of the chamber-master class all look forward to become masters themselves, and they know this to be effected by capital and saving. It is in Spitalfields and Clerkenwell the small fortunes are to be found on which the retired tradesman lives in his old age, at the rate of journeymen's wages, carrying on an even life of limited enjoyments, but of enviable inde-

pendence, the freeholder or leaseholder of his house, and an old and respected inhabitant.

If to this class, possessing these moral elements of progress, and to others more or less favoured, suitable instruction can be communicated, we may expect very favourable results. The present experiment promises to be attended with such, for it neither promises too much, nor is it on a scale of lavish expenditure, although a Government institution; in fact, it has been formed by small means and judicious arrangements, and is in a great degree the offspring of personal exertion, being indebted for its promotion to several public-spirited men, and more particularly to Mr. ANTONIO BRADY, who has been the life and soul of the enterprise. Under such auspices, an excellent measure was adopted in the choice of a site, which was the foundation of the institution, and has rendered the subsequent steps easy. Those who know anything of Bethnal-green are aware that it is an open and neglected public place—a common so far as its productiveness is concerned, and yet fenced in against the people of its neighbourhood. It proves to be in the possession of the Poor's Trustees, and to yield, for the benefit of the poor, the magnificent income of 4l. yearly. Mr. BRADY secured 4½ acres of this for 2000l., enriching the charity with 65l. a year, and restoring the ground to public use, for, besides the museum, there will be ornamental garden ground.

Making these arrangements with very great difficulty, the promoters offered the Government a site worth several thousand pounds, and the Government could do no less than contribute the building, which is likewise done economically, as the material to be used is part of the old iron building at South Kensington, and a Parliamentary grant has been obtained towards the expense.

The site is secured, funds provided, the materials are on the ground, the contract is let, and in a few days the foundation-stone will be laid. Henceforth the success of the undertaking will depend on the degree to which it is adapted to the purposes of working men, because a working man's museum this is declared to be, and if fairly administered, the enjoyment of the middle classes will be subsidiary, and there will be quite provision enough for this without their elbowing out the more useful occupants. It is distinctly stated that it is to be kept open till 10 o'clock at night, but it is a question whether the hours should not be later, because the time is not much after leaving work, and it is the evening use which is chiefly sought by the promoters. The holiday and half-holiday use is subordinate to this other object. The Museum must have provision for lectures, and these need not necessarily depend on a highly-paid staff from the Science and Art Department. It will be preferable in the first instance to invite voluntary effort, until the objects to be attained are sufficiently understood, for if a paid staff be employed in the first instance, it may take too much the shape of a school, with its schoolmasterly staff of professors. In the beginning, the teaching should be less that of a school than illustrative of the objects contained in the Museum, with reference to their application to the purposes of the visitors. This kind of teaching has not been made popular in London, for, notwithstanding repeated proposals, it has been strongly resisted at the British Museum, and it has yet to be efficiently established. While attractive to every class of learners, it is particularly suitable to working men, after a hard day's labour, as there is something to look at and to engage the attention.

The refreshment department is an important practical feature, neglected in the Useful Knowledge movement, not provided for in the old mechanics institutions, and hence the small hold these latter valuable establishments had on the working man in the evening, who wants some food besides dry intellectual culture. When a man and his family are to give up part of their tea and supper time at night their wants must be provided for, and it is not to be wondered at if they give a preference to those places where some attention is paid to their requirements. Every night half a million of working men leave work in this metropolis, and for those who do not go home, or have no comfortable home to go to, there are mechanics' institutions for a few hundreds, and music-halls, gin-shops, and beer-shops for tens of thousands. In the summer time there are no longer the fields and tea-gardens, formerly accessible, for they have been built over, and the parks are few and far between.

The East London Museum, if successfully conducted, will be more than a local institution, for it will be a model institution for the encouragement of other museums which may give accommodation to thousands of men, women, and children, better than the beer-shop, be as well lighted as the gin-palace, and afford real comfort and instruction to the frequenters. If this be accomplished Mr. BRADY and his public-spirited colleagues will indeed have rendered a great service by showing how the working classes may be made co-operative for their own improvement and the national advantage. This must be done by enlightened direction, not by laying down, as heretofore, some course of proceeding which is distasteful and unfitting the people, nor by making them the pretext for establishments which confer more benefit on the middle classes than on working men, which give us professors without real scholars, and schoolmen instead of practical men. In the technical schools of the Continent the men of France and Germany may be found more disposed for drier studies, but here our first care must be to communicate the taste for study, and lead men and boys on to appreciate its advantages. No one who really knows our population can believe that there is any want of aptitude for any pursuit, however neglected, be it the pictorial arts, design, or music; but we do want an extensive cultivation of the public taste, and the public power of appreciation, and consequently of true criticism. All these objects the museum we are now considering is calculated to accomplish.

GRIEVANCE-MONGERS IN SCOTLAND.

The miners and ironworkers of Scotland are just now well blessed with grievance-mongers. Mr. ALEXANDER McDONALD is still hard at work trying to foment an agitation there upon a large scale, and he is receiving (it may not be intentional) help from a man of some mark at one of our educational institutions. Whilst Mr. McDONALD is going hither and thither to bring out the miners, whom by his frequent meetings he has already deprived of several days' work, Prof. BEESLEY, of the University College, London, is lecturing in Glasgow, under the auspices of the Working Men's Association of that city. Discouraging professedly upon the social and industrial future of the working classes, he has painted the present state of our operatives generally in colours which represent them as enduring a state of things which is something horrible to contemplate, but which, from our knowledge of the condition of many of the working classes specially addressed, must, we are happy say, appear quite a fancy sketch to the people represented, and in not a few cases wretched caricatures.

Prof. BEESLEY told the working men of Glasgow that not only was the lot of the poor hard, but that with respect to a very large number their life was an absolute misery, and though they might not actually starve yet they more or less suffered from hunger. Their toils occupied the whole day, and their homes were seldom free from disease, aggravated by poverty. Life to them was joyless, changeless, and hopeless; and they waited for death to find it not, and rejoiced when they found the grave. All this misery would seem in the Professor's view to have been brought about by the classes above those of the operative, for it was further his pronouncement that so unspeakably unjust was the treatment of the working classes by the more powerful, so hard and painful was the monotonous round of their daily life, the wonder was not that one should rebel, but that many should bear it with calm resignation. These are remarkably judicious utterances at the present juncture in Scotland, and at a time, likewise, when it is Professor BEESLEY's opinion social questions are for the first time contesting the precedence with political questions. He believes that we have travelled, and are rapidly moving towards the greatest revolution Europe has yet undergone. He will not pretend to say how far working men may have realised to themselves that prospect, but he is inclined to think that not many of them have more than a mere conception of it, although they are working towards it. If this does not mean a levelling-down policy in earnest it would be interesting to know what it does mean. Such sentiments, so expressed by a professor in a metropolitan University, are far more mischievous than if they were uttered by an operative leader. They will be echoed and re-echoed by these latter with a parrot-like accuracy, until they have gone the entire round, and the poison has distilled its virus through the veins of the entire system into which it can secure a lodgment.

We are happy to think, however, that there are very many sensible working men, upon whom such sentiments will prove innocuous.

The similarity of the views expressed by Professor BEESLEY and Mr. McDONALD as to the remedy for these evils is quite striking. The former places it in Trades Unions, and so, it is well known, does the latter; but the Professor has a further specific. Before, however, it can be brought into operation it must have been taken by employers as well as employed. That antidote to all social discomfort is to be found in "rational religion," whatever that may mean. Our conviction that there are very many operatives who know better than the Professor what are the difficulties which stand in the way of the well being of their order is strengthened by the present utility of Mr. McDONALD's efforts to call out the men from the pits, and at once to bring about an open antagonism and a painful strife between them and their best friends. At his last meeting he counselled a strike, which, if his advice had been taken, would have commenced last Monday. But the better sense of the majority of his auditory prevailed, and his advice was not followed. The people returned to work, and will endeavour, by further interviews with their employers, to bring about in a rational and peaceable manner the purpose they have in hand. If the miners of Scotland will only exercise the power they possess in this direction they may safely dispense with all such quasi friends of their class as Professor BEESLEY and Mr. McDONALD. The good that the latter has been to them was singularly confirmed by himself at the meeting at Powburn Toll last week. He had boasted in the morning of his 20 years' services on behalf of the Scotch miners, even as he had done before the Trades Union Commissioners; yet, singularly enough, when, like the Professor on the same day, he was endeavouring to pile up the agony and stimulate his 6000 or 7000 hearers to redress their wrongs, he remarked that he had observed the condition of the men who had attended the meeting, and "it was perfectly painful to look at the aspect of the great body of them as compared with what it had been 20 years ago." Is the explanation of this to be found in Mr. McDONALD's partiality for strife, and the consequent disturbance in the relationship between the men and their masters? His liking for this constant state of unrest was confessed in a characteristic manner again by himself on that day. Responding to the suggestion that he should be put forward as a candidate for Parliament, he said—"A vigilant man in the House would be able to keep following up the grievance until it was removed, and he might, perhaps, put to the blush some of the iron and coal-masters, who were guilty of acts of injustice to the miners. The matter (he concluded) is in your hands, and if you wish it you know what to do, and I am always willing for a fight."

Belligerent agitators and learned professors have wrought great injury, not only to the order they have desired to serve, but also to the whole trading community of Great Britain. Sensible and practical men have a far better plan for bringing about the state of things in which consists the only true, because it is the natural, remedy for the evils of which the complaints are now so loud. It is the remedy which, without confining those words too closely to co-operation as at present understood, is embraced in Mr. GLADSTONE's utterance at last Saturday's meeting in the rooms of the Society of Arts, when that statesman said—"The true and happy solution of these disputes will be found by availing ourselves of the means that exist for bringing about a close and harmonious union of interests between working men and their employers."

RATING METALLIFEROUS MINES.

Although the simplicity of the Bill to assess mines to local rates, as amended by the Commons on recommitment, may be admired, a more unsatisfactory mode of dealing with the question can scarcely be conceived. The Bill, which is subjoined, has all the objectionable features of the original measure, and none of its recommendations; it now simply provides that all mines shall be rated to local rates, without in any way defining the basis upon which the rate is to be made. The Bill states that—

"Whereas it has been held by the Courts of Law that mines other than coal mines are not liable to be rated to local rates, unless the royalty be paid in kind: And whereas it is expedient that such distinctions and exemptions should cease: Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

"1. From and after October 1, 1868, any description of mines in England and Wales not now liable to be rated to the rates for the relief of the poor or other local rates, shall be liable to be rated to such rates.

"This Act may be cited as the 'Mines Rating Act, 1868.'"

It is quite unlikely that the bill will pass in its present form, or even with the improvements promised by Mr. AYRTON, so that it is not improbable the consideration of the entire question will be deferred until next session. That the rating of metalliferous mines within a comparatively short period will be determined upon seems now beyond question; but miners are certainly justified in demanding that the rate shall be levied in such a manner as to prevent unnecessary injury to the industry upon which they are dependent. With regard to the unusual proceeding of the House of Commons, the subjoined communication to the *Times* will be particularly interesting:—

"Sir,—Permit me to call your attention to the very extraordinary action of the House of Commons yesterday afternoon. Many strange things happen on Wednesdays, especially towards the end of a session, but the experience of yesterday seems to outdo all precedent.

"The House went into Committee on the Mines Assessment Bill. This measure has been before the House for three sessions; it was referred last year to a Select Committee, and the shape in which it appeared yesterday was the result of their careful deliberation after having examined witnesses specially acquainted with its subject matter. What did yesterday's Committee do? They absolutely gutted the Bill. They cut out of it every clause in it, leaving only the introductory words, 'Be it enacted that from and after, &c.,' and then adopted a new short clause, never heard of before, submitted by Mr. AYRTON, and, having done this, reported the Bill to the House with the understanding that at some future stage a clause should be brought up regulating the incidence of the Bill on landlords and tenants. In other words, the proposed Bill was thrown out, and an entirely new Bill adopted, without the tedious formalities of moving for leave to introduce it and second reading, and without the House having so much as heard the words of it an hour before. This hasty business is to be completed by a clause requiring most careful consideration, to be introduced no one knows when, and to be discussed, as it would seem, in the House of Commons never.

"The policy of the Bill adopted yesterday may be good or bad, but the calmer wisdom of the Legislature must disapprove the suddenness with which it was introduced and passed.—*Lincoln's Inn, July 9.*"

MINE PROPRIETORS, AND RAILWAY COMPANIES.

It has never yet been authoritatively laid down what are the damages for which the proprietors of mineral property can demand compensation from a railway company, passing for the first time through a mineral estate. There are, of course, some claims, on account of which payment may be demanded at once, and there are others which may not arise until the line has been some time made. The one class of claims is regulated by the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, and the other by the Railway Companies Compensation Act. A question involving this difference has been under adjudication in South Staffordshire. It was one in which Mr. H. B. WHITEHOUSE, colliery proprietor, at Heath Town, near Wolverhampton, claimed 442*l.* from the Wolverhampton and Walsall Railway Company, whose line, now in course of formation, passes through Mr. WHITEHOUSE's property. Owing to the peculiar character of the ground, and the course which the railway will take across it, Mr. WHITEHOUSE would be deprived of a large quantity of spoil room, and would, therefore, be unable to get a portion of his minerals. These are chiefly ironstone, upon which a large profit is got. He would also, by-and-bye, have to erect another engine, it being impossible to get certain portions of the stone with the present engine, after the railway has been made. There were other claims, but these were the chief. The difficulty of the case was increased by the fact that, although the estate is comparatively small, it is held under royalty from several landowners. The dispute was referred for arbitration to Mr. GRAY, Q.C., who sat six days, and heard the whole case for the plaintiff. The case for the company only proceeded to the extent of the opening address by the solicitor who appeared on its behalf. That address showed that the company rested the great part of their case upon the fact that the time for claiming much of the compensation had not yet arrived; and it was declared that if the arbitrator's decision should be against the company, the question would be taken to a higher tribunal, in order that not only the Walsall Company, which is connected with the London and North-Western Railway Company, but also other companies, may have the means of knowing, beyond a doubt, for what they have to pay when they

first pass through a mineral estate. Ultimately it was determined that the arbitrator should record a verdict for 1500*l.*, that sum to be allotted by him in similar amounts over the different divisions of the claim made by Mr. WHITEHOUSE, but that what was a present claim and what was to be regarded as a claim for compensation at a future date, was to be decided by the Court of Queen's Bench, upon a special case to be submitted to it. The company also agreed to hand over to Mr. WHITEHOUSE somewhat over 3 acres of land, which they had purchased, close to his property, to compensate him for the spoil room they had taken, thus enabling him to get the minerals which would otherwise have to be left. And they further agreed to pay him his costs as between client and attorney.

The following members of the classes of the Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devon have passed the Examination of the Science and Art Department:—

MINERALOGY.

1.—HENRY FRANCIS	Breage	First Class.
2.—BENEDICT KITTO	ditto	ditto
3.—WILLIAM JACK	ditto	ditto
4.—JOHN PROVIS	Camborne	Second Class.
5.—A. B. RIDINGTON	Breage	ditto
6.—E. J. CHANTER	ditto	Third Class.
7.—HENRY JULIAN	ditto	ditto
8.—JAMES VIVIAN	Camborne	ditto
9.—CHARLES BOASE	ditto	Fourth Class.
10.—G. M. HENTY	Breage	ditto
11.—EDWARD KITTO	ditto	ditto
12.—JOHN B. NICHOLAS	ditto	ditto
13.—JOHN THOMPSON	Camborne	ditto
14.—JOHN THOMAS	St. Just	Fifth Class.
15.—WILLIAM THOMAS	ditto	ditto
16.—THOMAS TYACK	Breage	ditto
17.—NICHOLAS WILLIAMS	Camborne	ditto

MINING.

1.—G. M. HENTY	Breage	Second Class.
2.—FRANCIS OATS	St. Just	ditto
3.—HENRY FRANCIS	—	Third Class.
4.—HENRY JULIAN	Breage	ditto
5.—GEORGE NOBLE	—	ditto
6.—JOHN ROBERTS	—	ditto
7.—CHARLES BOASE	—	Fifth Class.
8.—JAMES HARRIS	—	ditto
9.—JOHN JAMES	—	ditto
10.—A. B. RIDINGTON	Breage	ditto

THE MIDLAND RAILWAY: ITS EXTENSIONS AND PROSPECTS.

It having been announced that that portion of the coal traffic passing over the Midland, and carried to the metropolis by the London and North-Western Railway, will be transferred to the former company's own line by the Bedford Extension, a very great alteration must thus take place in the conveyance of minerals by several lines. This will be apparent when it is stated that fully two-fifths of all the coal carried into London by railway is sent from Derbyshire and from collieries through which the Midland main and branch lines alone pass. Such being the case, it is evident that for the future a very great decrease in the quantity carried by the London and North-Western, the Great Northern, and other lines, will be the result. Looking at the returns for 1857, we find that during that year the London and North-Western carried into London 1,243,390 tons of coal; the Great Northern, 1,044,125 tons; Great Western, 425,715 tons; Great Eastern, 388,432 tons; and the Midland, 157,246 tons. The largest quantity of coal sent to the London market by rail is from Clay Cross, which is entirely dependent on the Midland for every ton it has taken away. From that place, last year, four lines of railway carried no less than 308,288 tons to the metropolis—the London and North-Western, 187,512 tons; Great Northern, 72,758 tons; Great Eastern, 47,889 tons; and the Midland only 129 tons direct. In addition to the Clay Cross collieries, as being on the direct Midland route, there are the extensive ones at Staveley, where the average quantity of coal raised during the last few years has been 800,000 tons, but now, owing to the new pits just opened, will be increased to more than 1,000,000 tons. In addition to the large tonnage at present being carried by the Midland Railway, owing to the many new collieries opened-out on the main route, the company will have the opportunity, in addition to its increased traffic to London, of still further increasing its annual carriage by at least 700,000 tons an item of no small importance to its revenue. This is entirely independent of the very large tonnage for which provision will have to be made in the case of the collieries now being opened out on the route of the different extensions in course of formation, and which, in all probability, the early part of next year will see opened out. To those we shall more particularly refer hereafter. Before, however, taking leave of the trade to London, it may be stated that the Midland has within its power to become the principal mineral carrier to the extreme south as well as to the metropolis, the consumption in the latter for the last half-year being 3,295,652 tons, so far as railways are concerned. Therefore, instead of being credited with one-twentieth of the total carriage, the Midland ought at least to carry three-tenths of the coal sent to London by railway, the revenue from which would go a long way in paying the dividends on the newly-raised capital.

With regard to the various extensions on the Midland, most of which are now drawing towards completion, it may be said, although they have been very costly in construction, they cannot fail to pay a remarkably high dividend on the outlay, and be of the greatest benefit to the districts through which they pass, in causing the value of the traffic to increase year by year. Indeed, it is questionable whether extensions were ever more required than those at present being added to the Midland system; so that, with its own line to London, it cannot fail ultimately of becoming the best and surest dividend-paying railway in the kingdom. This will be rendered more apparent when, in addition to looking at the very large mineral traffic it takes to itself, to the loss of the London and North-Western and other lines, there will be a still further increase in the mineral carriage to an enormous extent, owing to the many new collieries and ironworks being opened out on the various extensions. Commencing with the branch from Barnsley to join the main line at Cudworth, and which, with the exception of the station at the former place, is all but completed, one of the largest collieries in Yorkshire is being sunk close to it, and which will probably raise something like 300,000 tons per annum. It also passes quite close to the tramway of the unfortunate Oaks, which it is expected will ere long be again at work. In addition to its mineral traffic, the line will be popular as a passenger one for both north and south. However, on no part of the Midland system does there appear to be any branch line which will pay anything like so well as that from Sheffield to Chesterfield, or in which such advantage has been taken for the development of the mineral wealth of an important district, which, up to the present time, has been literally shut out of the markets, both north and south. The line, although not yet completed, has been a very costly one, owing to the engineering difficulties, and the heavy tunnels and viaducts which have had to be constructed. However, on nearly every part of the line new collieries and ironworks are being opened out. At Dronfield, midway between the two towns, the Messrs. Lucas, one of the oldest firms in the iron trade, are extending their works in view of the facilities which will be afforded for the transport of the produce; whilst right and left, by way of Unstone, collieries are being sunk in close proximity to each other, by the West Staveley Company, Mr. RANGELY, Mr. SENIOR, and others. In addition to the new collieries and ironworks, a very large number of coke ovens will be built, and for the produce of which there will necessarily be an increased demand; indeed, with a moderately good trade, there is little doubt but what the output of coal next year in Derbyshire will show an increase unequalled by any colliery district in the kingdom.

In the West of England also the Midland is aiding in the development of the minerals there, and in doing which the company will be very largely benefited. A new branch line has just been completed from Frampton Cottrell to Yate station, about 12 miles from Bristol, for the purpose of bringing into the market the valuable beds of ironstone now being worked at the former place. Hitherto the ironstone, which is classed amongst the richest in England, containing from 65 to 68 per cent. of iron, has been carted some four miles to the nearest station. With the facilities now afforded the Frampton Company, who are engaged in putting down extensive machinery, expect to do

a very large trade indeed, and the district promises to become a very important centre for the production of ore, and ultimately of iron, as good seams of coal are now being sunk to close to the ironstone mines.

With such vast interests working in its behalf, as it were, and with the necessary plant which will be required for bringing such an enormous increase of traffic into a healthy and systematic working state, the Midland, despite its vast outlay during the past few years, is evidently destined to take the first place amongst the dividend-paying lines, and is the safest even now for investing in. This conclusion is arrived at entirely on account of the great increase which must take place in the mineral traffic, and which the figures and facts above given will clearly demonstrate, and altogether independent of any revenue which may be obtained by passenger traffic on the new branches, and which, no doubt, will be considerable.

THE SCOTCH MINERS, AND THEIR THREATENED STRIKE.

The Scotch miners are reported to be in a state of semi-starvation, and their confident and privy-councillor proposes to lead them into a Goshen of plenty through the wilderness of a general strike. How they are to be preserved in life during their wilderness probation does not appear. Their philosophic leader does not seem to have communicated to them the secret of how to live upon nothing; and, unless he meant to feed them, like some of the aboriginal tribes of America, on unctuous earths, we do not well see how otherwise they could be sustained. According to statistics which are lying before us, they appear to have been brought into this starvation condition through a self-imposed reduction in their wages, by restricting their hours of labour and the amount of work performed, and now call out to the public to behold their sufferings, their destitution, their grinding oppression! They decline to work a full day's work, and they limit their week at pleasure to four or five days, and then invoke the world to listen to their tale of woe! Was ever suffering like to theirs? In the estimation of the Scotch miners and their friends the ordinary principles of political economy should be set aside, and the Scotch mine owners should practice the principles of the new economics which the miners have introduced. Thus the hours of labour and the price of the labour should alike be left to the entire disposal of the men, under pain of having the whole trade disorganised and thrown out of gear.

At the meeting at Powburn Toll last week there was no want of tall talk, only the talk was so intertwined that when—

"Paddy said lightning you thought he meant thunder."

However, before really venturing on a strike, they most considerably bethought themselves of giving the masters another chance, and accordingly presented their claims in a circular, in these terms:—

"Powburn, July 2, 1868.—GENTLEMEN: The present remuneration that we get for our employment daily is such that we feel it utterly impossible to go on longer without an advance on our wages. By rapid steps we feel ourselves drifting into complete misery. A prolonged strike at this moment would, we believe, prove a great injury, not only to ourselves but also to you. We entreat you, therefore, to yield to our request, by granting one shilling per day of an advance on and after Monday, the 7th instant. If you think this cannot be done as you are now situated, we would most respectfully solicit you to meet us by deputation on Saturday, the 4th inst., in our various districts, to confer on this important matter. The employers of Larkhall, Hamilton, Motherwell, Holytown, Baillieston, Glasgow, Airdrie, and the small outlying districts could all meet in Hamilton. Those of the county of Fife could meet in Dunfermline; those of Midlothian and East Lothian in Dalkeith; and those of Ayrshire in Kilmarnock. We earnestly hope that this will at once meet your approval as a body, and that by such a conference we will be able to adjust matters so that you can have a return for your capital, and we can live by our labour. Further on the road to destitution we firmly say we cannot go. Meet us as proposed, to enable us to preserve and increase the amity that ought to exist between you as employers and us as workmen, and to promote order and peace in all the mining districts."

On the 6th inst., finding that the masters had not replied to their circulars, and as, according to the Chairman of the Monday's meeting, "tens of thousands of miners were waiting their decision," things looked so hopeless-like that the Chairman very considerably added—"he begged them to act cautiously and seriously." This, according to Mr. McDONALD's high-souled notion of things, would be a "hen-hearted" course to pursue, for he had

—discovered the important fact that there was not an ironwork that was not purchasing coal, that they had reached the proper time to strike the blow, and that a delay would be dangerous indeed, and was entirely out of the question. He was convinced, by information he had received, that the employers had been taken by surprise, and, if no work took place till Wednesday, he was sure the concession would be made."

The delegates were not all of this opinion—they knew it was bosh; but it was ultimately carried—

"That we decline to work till Wednesday evening, and, in the event of no advance having been given, that a ballot of one sale work and one iron work in each district shall take place."

This last resolution brings the much-vaunted "general strike" into small and inoffensive dimensions, and might not have succeeded had not a certain Mr. KING, of Baillieston, moved, as an amendment—"That we go on with the agitation, and postpone a strike indefinitely, restricting our time." However,—

"He gave good advice—didn't make it too long, but just rolled it up like a snowball, and pelted it into their ears—where, in softness, it melted."

MINING AND ROCK TUNNELING.—The many advantages possessed by the tunneling machinery invented by Capt. H. N. PENRICE, R.E., have frequently been noticed in the *Mining Journal*, and it is gratifying to find that the appreciation of its merits is widely extending. The invention is considered of so much importance in engineering circles in France that a commission has been appointed by the French Government to examine and report upon a series of experiments. It will be recollected that Capt. Penrice's machine, which, as regards this country, is in the hands of the Patent Tunneling and Mining Machine Company, is of that class which removes the rock for the entire diameter of the tunnel, and it is generally considered that the modification recently introduced in the form and arrangement of the cutting-teeth render the machine as near as may be perfect. A more detailed reference to the invention will be given in next week's *Journal*.

THE EXPORT COAL TRADE.—The quantity of coal exported from the United Kingdom in May was 1,105,696 tons, as compared with 1,115,312 tons in May, 1867, and 900,821 tons in May, 1866. The exports of coal to France in May amounted to 170,964 tons, as compared with 201,385 tons in May, 1867, and 171,315 tons in May, 1866. The exports for the five months ending May 31 this year amounted to 4,215,084 tons, as compared with 3,832,012 tons in the corresponding period of 1867, and 3,816,698 tons in the corresponding period of 1866. In these totals the exports to France figured for 798,065 tons, as compared with 858,327 tons in the corresponding period of 1867, and 747,786 tons in the corresponding period of 1866. The exports have increased this year to Sweden, Denmark, Prussia, the Hanse Towns, Holland, Brazil, and British India; but they have decreased to Russia, France, Spain, Italy, the United States, &c. The value of the coal exported in May was 546,796*l.*, as compared with 563,654*l.* in May, 1867, and 453,728*l.* in May, 1866; and for the five months ending May 31 this year, 2,103,445*l.*, as compared with 1,985,609*l.* in the corresponding period of 1867, and 1,948,110*l.* in the corresponding period of the year 1866.

COAL, CINDERS, AND CULM.—According to the return to the House of Commons, just issued, it appears that during the year 1867 the quantity of coals, &c., shipped coastwise from and to the various ports of the United Kingdom amounted to 11,115,561 tons of coals, 20,705 tons of cinders, and 163,124 tons of culm=11,299,390 tons, against 10,720,824 tons in the preceding year. Of patent fuel there was shipped coastwise 40,109 tons in 1867, and 33,333 in the preceding year. The exports to foreign countries and to British settlements abroad in 1867 consisted of 10,052,759 tons of coal, of the value of 5,123,140*l.*; of 343,326 tons of cinders, of the value of 265,262*l.*; and of 19,693 tons of culm, of the value of 4050*l.*; amounting together to 10,415,778 tons, of the value of 5,392,452*l.*; whilst in the preceding year the aggregate exports were 9,953,712 tons, of the value of 5,102,805*l.* Of patent fuel there was exported 150,051 tons, of the value of 96,493*l.*, against 188,548 tons, of the value of 115,693*l.*, in the preceding year. For coal, cinders, and culm France was our best customer, taking 1,995,695 tons, of the value of 937,178*l.*; North Germany and Russia following next. Of patent fuel, Spain and the Canaries figure for the largest quantity—43,424 tons, of the value of 25,487*l.* The quantity of coals brought coastwise into London in 1867 was 3,016,416 tons, and by inland navigation and railway 3,313,134 tons=6,329,550 tons; whilst

in the preceding year the figures were—Coastwise 3,033,193 tons, and inland navigation and railway 2,969,896 tons—6,003,089 tons. Of patent fuel, 29,730 tons were received coastwise in 1867, and 8616 tons in 1866. The imports of coals, &c., into the United Kingdom was 57 tons in 1867, and 167 tons in the preceding year.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

JULY 8.—There has been a reaction in the price of Pig-Iron since my last, principally caused by a suspense of speculative transactions, and the wavering character of the miners as to whether there is to be a general, a district, only a special strike of isolated pits, or whether there is to be any strike at all. After last Thursday's meeting the market became weak, and it gradually declined to present prices, the appearances favouring the supposition that there could be no strike of consequence in the meantime. Still the indecision of the miners caused the market to open quiet and flat this week, with only a moderate business doing, but the shipments for the week just closed showed a slight excess over the corresponding week of last year, the comparative quantities being this year 10,535 tons, against 10,150 tons in the same week of 1867. The stocks in the yards amount to 231,964 tons, against which there are warrants in circulation for 216,900 tons. To-day the market opened firm, and prices improved about 3d. a ton, being 52s. 9d. cash, and 52s. 11d. a month, closing, sellers, 1d. higher. No. 1, g.m.b., 53s.; No. 3, 51s.; Coltness, 60s.; Gartsherrie, 57s.; Glengarnock, 55s.; Eglinton, 52s. 6d. The makers of Malleable Iron about Coatbridge are getting scarce of orders, and as the Glasgow fair holidays come on us next week there is generally a cessation of labour for about a couple of weeks at this time, when machinery is overhauled, and any repairs effected which may be required, which will give time for orders to accumulate a little. The price of first common bars is 77.; second ditto, 67. 10s. to 67. 15s. During the week there have been considerable shipments of tubes, pipes, plates, angle, and miscellaneous iron, with a small, but general, business doing for export.

Those engaged in the Coal Trade still complain of want of orders, and the depreciation of prices to such an extent as to render the business wholly unremunerative. There are considerable shipments going from the Scotch ports—this week to the extent of 32,000 tons, as compared with 35,860 tons in 1867—but the prices are so reduced as to make these shipments wholly unproductive of any profit to the mine owner. In these circumstances the resolutions of miners to obtain an advance of wages by strikes, or any other means they can devise, is simply out of the question, till a rise can be effected in the marketable value of the article. The idea of a general strike seems now to be abandoned by them, and on Monday last they substituted for it the motion:—"That each work refuse to work till Wednesday evening, and in the event then of a rise not being given a leading colliery as well as an ironwork be brought on strike in each district, which must be balloted for by the respective districts." We doubt if even this resolution, as limited, can be carried out, as we possess pretty reliable information that the miners in the greater part of the Airdrie district will not strike unless under intimidation. In closing there is a report that the sale coalmasters will concede a 6d. per day of an advance, but the result of the delegate meeting is not known yet.

It is reported that the beautiful estate of Balchrytie, Fifeshire, has been purchased by the trustees of the late Mr. William Baird, of Gartsherrie, for 16,020l.

An idea of the extent of the shipbuilding trade of the Clyde may be gathered from the fact that during last month upwards of 20,000 tons were launched, consisting of twenty-three iron vessels, four iron and wood, and three wooden vessels of all classes. At a meeting of the North German Lloyds, held at Bremen last week, it was unanimously resolved to construct two new steamers to ply between Bremen and Baltimore, and to make a fresh issue of shares to the amount of 700,000 thalers. It was stated that the reserve fund of the company is more than sufficient to cover this amount. The steamers are to be finished and handed over to the company within ten months, and are to run every fortnight between the two ports. Messrs. Caird, of Greenock, are the contractors for their construction, and there is little fear of the work not being efficiently done. This week Messrs. Peter Tait and Co., of London, have had a fine iron steamer built to their order, of 1420 tons, for the London, Belgium, Brazil, and River Plate Steamship Company. On being launched, she was named the City of Rio de Janeiro. She is of 300-horse power, 235 feet between perpendiculars, 33 feet broad, and has a moulded depth of 27 ft. 8 in. Her engines are direct-acting, with surface condensers.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

JULY 9.—The Coal and Coke Trades continue extremely quiet, with little or no signs of renewed activity. Everywhere in the two counties heaps of coals are accumulating at the works, and, of course, as a rule, short time is worked pretty generally. The process of removing the water from the Wallsend pits, and others in that district, continues to progress satisfactorily; the water is now down about 60 fathoms at Wallsend, and some of the Willington pits are nearly dry. A large quantity of coal will be found in some of these Willington pits, and they will be got to work at no distant date. The water has also been reduced at most of the Tyne side pits; at Tyne Main it has gone down 21 feet, and it has also been much reduced at Gosforth, and other places. The second shaft at the Ryhope Colliery is now nearly completed, and it is without doubt one of the finest, if not the finest, ever constructed. It is 18 feet in diameter—that is, clear inside the wall—and it is walled throughout with large fire-brick lumps of the best quality. A large quantity of coal is now got out of this colliery, and the quantity will be much increased when this second shaft is in full operation.

At the Iron Market, held in the Town Hall, Middlesborough, on Tuesday, there was only a small amount of business done. A few transactions, however, were made, and for some brands an advance on the list prices was asked. There was no alteration in the general prices, which were as follow:—No. 1, 46s. 6d.; No. 3, 43s.; and No. 4, 42s., f.o.b., or on trucks at works. The higher class of Cleveland foundry iron is in very good demand, and so also is some classes of forge iron. There is a better enquiry for rails. Most of the large foundries in the neighbourhood are fully employed. Prices for manufactured iron and castings, which are very low, remain unchanged.

The Members of the Northern Institute of Mining Engineers are to visit Seaham Harbour on Friday, by the invitation of Mr. Daglish. The dock at Seaham Harbour is to be examined by the members, where one of Gwynne's centrifugal pumps, lifting 2000 gallons per minute, will be seen in operation. The mode of working the dock by booms when the gates are under repair will be explained. The locomotive shops, &c., will be examined on the way to the Seaham Harbour Literary Institute building, where an address will be delivered by Mr. J. C. Buckmaster, who will attend from the Science and Art Department, at Kensington, to explain the facilities now offered by Government for the establishment and maintenance of science classes. A luncheon will be provided by Earl Vane for the members and their friends. The pits at Seaham Colliery will be visited, where Jukes' and Witham's self-feeding boiler furnaces are in operation. In this connection it may be interesting to notice that Earl Vane employs no less than 3690 persons, of which 2485 are engaged underground. The average of the royalties exceeds 13,000 acres, and there are 5 collieries, worked by 16 pits. There are 56 engines, 120 boilers, 15 locomotives, and 4 steam-boats; the engines are of 5000 h. p. in the aggregate, and annually consume 97,200 tons of coal, which, with the 37,600 tons used by the workmen, gives a total of 134,800 tons of coal used on the work. There are 400 coke-ovens on the works, 1920 houses occupied by the workmen and their families, and 474 horses and ponies are used in connection with the work. The address of Mr. Buckmaster, we may remark, may be expected to possess much interest, as science classes are greatly wanted in connection with the colliery and factory schools of the district. It is remarkable that mining schools, properly so called, which have been established in various parts of the country, have made comparatively little progress. But as good schools are now established at most of the large manufacturing and mining works here, the formation of science classes in connection with these schools must prove of the greatest utility, and they would most certainly succeed, as the requisite elementary instruction is now imparted, and all that is required is that scientific instruction, calculated to be useful, should be added thereto. In addition to the address of Mr. Buckmaster, a paper is to be read by Mr. J. Daglish "On Jukes' Self-Feeding Furnaces;" and as these furnaces are among the best in use, so far as economy is concerned and the consumption of smoke, this meeting may be expected to be both highly instructive and interesting.

The fifteenth annual soiree of the Marly Hill Mechanics' Institute was held on Monday. This is one of the most flourishing institutions of the kind in this district. The chair was taken by Mr. C. Berkley, the President of the society, and the attendance of visitors was very large. From the report read by the secretary, it appears that the society is in a good state, the total receipts having been for the past year 1267. 15s., and the expenditure 1067. 2s. 4d., leaving a balance of 207. 12s. 7d. The Chairman then presented an address to Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Palmer, which was acknowledged by Mr. Palmer, who, in a short address, sketched the history of his connection with the extensive coal and coke works at this place.

The annual festival in connection with the Local Accident Fund and the Spen branch of the Miners' Permanent Relief Fund was held on Saturday. The local fund has been established for the purpose of affording immediate relief, none being procurable from the permanent fund under six months. Tea was provided in the school-room, and over 200 partook of the repast. A public meeting was held afterwards, and presided over by Mr. W. Green, viewer. The secretary read the report, which showed the number of members in the local fund to be 104, and in the permanent 103 members. The total income, including balance, was 607. 6s. 1d., and the expenditure 447. 13s. 8d., leaving a balance of 247. 12s. 6d. The permanent relief fund continues to make satisfactory progress, and it will in time be established at most of the works in the district.

An improved locomotive-engine has been invented by Mr. W. Kendall, of Percy Main, Northumberland, the object of which is to give increased facilities for starting. He uses two outside cylinders, working on cranks on the end of the driving axle, which has a single crank in the centre, and one inside cylinder working thereon. All three cylinders can be employed for starting and for ascending inclines, and when but small power is required a single cylinder can be employed.

Respecting the North of England Iron Trade meeting, the "Iron Trade Review" gives the following notice of machinery and models exhibited:—Messrs. Fox, Head and Co., Newport Mills, Middlesborough, exhibited an improved vertical boiler (Morris's patent), the invention of a foreman boiler maker of extensive experience. It is not easy to explain the construction of this boiler without a diagram, but it possesses many evident advantages. It is easily applied to any existing puddling, heating, or melting furnace, and from its compactness lies always within the roof. It contains a large amount of heating surface in proportion to its cost, and about one-third more than that of ordinary stack boilers with cross tubes. Every part of the boiler is readily accessible for caulking or other repairs by means of the man-holes, one above and another below. The water level is so far above the fire-box, and the area of the surface of water is so large, that there is no danger of rapid variation in the water level. The internal flues, tubes, and inner chambers are made of single plates, and the horizontal joints are made by flanging, with a ring between, thus the flame never impinges on any rivetted joints. It was stated that the price of a boiler for ordinary puddling or heating furnaces (say, 6 feet in diameter and 13 feet 6 in. high), including the chimney, is about 1300l.

Mr. Hodgkiss, manager at the Corngraves Blast Furnaces, near Birmingham, exhibited one of his patent blast-furnace tuyeres. The peculiarity of this invention is an arrangement by which the water circulating through the tuyere is made to act most effectively upon the nozzle end of the apparatus, thus preventing its being so rapidly burnt away. The advantages arising from the use of these tuyeres are, less frequent changes, and more regularity in the working of the furnaces.

Messrs. Wright Petchell and Co., exhibited samples of Sellers' Improved Iron Founders' Blacking. The objects aimed at in this material are to remove every trace of refuse ingredients, so as to prevent the slightest unevenness on the surface of castings, and thus to bring them up with an extra smooth skin. It is adapted for the best description of solid and hollow ware castings. It is also used for ordinary moulding, by dusting as a "wash," and for "painting" on the last being less than of wood charcoal. We understand that it is already extensively used in the Scotch foundries, and the above firm, being the sole manufacturers for England and Wales, are naturally anxious that its superior qualities should become generally known to iron-founders.

Messrs. Pease, Hutchinson, and Co., showed a specimen of girder work produced by their patent multiple drilling and continuous planing machines, in which were eight plates bound securely together, which had first gone through the planing machine, and had then been run along on wheels to the drilling machines immediately opposite, without the plates being unbound, and there made ready for riveting.

Messrs. Thomsons and Browning, London, exhibited specimens of their patent spear-head sockets for iron fencing, as now used on most of the Indian railways. The fencing for most of the Indian railways is generally of wire strand, supported by iron posts, and stretched between straining pillars. The sockets for the intermediate posts were formerly made of a bell shape. They weighed from 30 to 35 lbs. each, and required a hole to be dug out, and then panned in for them. By using spear-head shaped sockets fully one-third of the weight is saved, and consequently one-third of the first cost, freight, and cartage up country, and the new kind are also much more quickly fixed. Sockets for about 200 miles of fencing of the flat bar pattern are now in course of shipment to India.

Mr. Thomas Whitwell sent a model of his improved hot-blast stove, which is still working very satisfactorily where it has been put in operation.

Messrs. Bolekov, Vaughan, and Co., exhibited a model of one of the new heating-stoves erected for the three furnaces recently blown in by the firm at Easton, near Middlesborough. The stove embodies the improvements introduced by Mr. Vaughan a few years ago.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

JULY 9.—The reports that continue to come to hand from the various ironworks in the district tend to strengthen the opinion entertained by many competent of forming one, that ironmasters have seen the worst times for some period to come, and that they are on the eve of experiencing a more satisfactory state of affairs than has been the case for a considerable time past. It cannot, however, be said that the actual position of the trade has materially changed, although it is apparent that a better tone prevails than there was a few weeks ago, and the market is gradually assuming a more satisfactory appearance. Operations at two or three of the large establishments in the hilly portion of the district have been somewhat retarded, owing to a scarcity of water and the intense heat, and unless a fall of rain takes place shortly fears are entertained of considerable inconvenience being experienced. Although orders on home and foreign account are not so numerous as makers wish, yet there are unmistakable signs of an improvement, which it is to be hoped will go on steadily progressing until the trade has resumed its former activity and vigour. Considerable quantities of rails continue to be shipped to the United States, and orders from that country are being regularly received, although it is believed by some that the forthcoming election of President will somewhat interfere with commercial transactions with that quarter. In previous reports it has been stated that the exports for the past month to the American States would, no doubt, be in excess of those for May, which showed a very considerable increase, and the returns just made out fully confirm that opinion, the total exports for June being 17,068 tons, as compared with 12,666 tons in the previous month. The transactions with the United States may, therefore, be said to be improving, and there is no doubt whatever of large quantities of rails and other material being sent there during the remainder of the season. Rails are now being shipped for Russia, but the orders coming from that country are not so heavy as makers anticipated at the commencement of the season. Last month the exports reached 1867 tons, being 221 tons less than the exports for May. Enquiries from India are a little more numerous, but not for very heavy quantities, although an increase of engagements is confidently looked forward to. Continental orders are more numerous, and there are several vessels wanted at the local ports to take iron to the continental markets. The home railway companies are purchasing somewhat more largely than they have done of late, chiefly for renewals, which are known to be badly wanted, consequently there is some prospect of an improvement taking place in the home trade. Bars are selling freely, and prices have an upward tendency. Pigs of the best brands command a tolerably fair sale, and it is expected that this branch of the trade will be greatly improved before long. Tin-plate makers have large stocks on hand, but these will, no doubt, be considerably reduced by the anticipated increase of orders from American and Canadian houses.

Steam Coal proprietors have an average number of orders on their books, but there is a falling off in the demand from the mail packet stations, in consequence of the large quantities sent there during the time of the Abyssinian war. From the Baltic and Northern houses enquiries have slightly increased, but there is no doubt by far the largest portion required for that quarter will be obtained from the North of England. There is about an average quantity being sent to the French markets, and a fair amount of business is being transacted with continental houses. The house coal trade is quiet, and the colliers in some parts of the district are but indifferently employed. The puddlers who struck work at Ebbw Vale, in consequence of the masters refusing to pay the boys for holding up the doors, have returned to work on the masters' terms.

It is rumoured that the Lower Clydach Forge, Llanelly, will shortly

become the property of Mr. Conway, of Abergavenny, who, it is said, will commence operations as soon as the purchase is completed. The upper works were started a short time ago by Mr. Jayne, and operations have since been vigorously carried on.

For several years past the Wern Ddu Colliery, Caerphilly, has been a subject for litigation. Since the great trial at Guildford operations have been carried on under the supervision of persons appointed by the Court of Chancery, but the works have again been stopped owing to a lawsuit pending between one of the parties who had a share in the concern and the company.

The South Wales colliers have just issued a pamphlet protesting against the introduction of the double shift system. In their advertisement they state that "one of the consequences of the Ferndale explosion was the publication of a letter in the *Mining Journal*, by Mr. John Nixon, the eminent colliery proprietor, advocating the double shift, or Northern system of working, as the best means of avoiding explosions in South Wales. The coal miners of South Wales, having duly considered the argument put forth by Mr. Nixon, deem it respectful to him and just to themselves to offer the contents of the following pages in reply to his letter." The arguments put forth contradict each other so completely that it is apparent the colliers have a very weak case. They say that, as with the double shift system the deputies set the timber, no alteration could be made in the South Wales coal field with its inferior roofs without causing delay, and sometimes danger; yet almost in the same breath they say that an idle day is now taken advantage of for looking to the roofs and ways, and that by taking away these odd jobs, "by which the collier earns a great part of his wages," the collier is prejudiced. If the state of trade kept the colliers going regularly they would consider the alteration an improvement, providing that it would be practical to other men to keep the working places in the same order. It is to be hoped that the colliers will continue their opposition in the same spirit, as by that means they will succeed in their next pamphlet in proving to demonstration the undoubted advantage of the double shift system.

Mr. P. W. Flower, one of the proprietors of the Melin Tin-Plate Works, has been presented by the workpeople with a beautifully designed silver flower vase, and a motto, and suitably inscribed. The occasion of the presentation was Mr. Flower's return from his marriage tour.

The miners and colliers, with their families, belonging to the Tag-worth Works, Maesteg, have had their annual trip to Porthcawl. They numbered about 1400, and after thoroughly enjoying themselves they returned to their homes, highly delighted with the day's entertainment.

TRADE OF THE SOUTH WALES PORTS.—The following are the returns of the quantity of coal shipped during the month of June and the corresponding month of last year:—

EXPORTS.		June, 1868.	June, 1867.
Cardiff.....	Tons	184,004	157,906
Swansea.....	55,865	48,656	
Newport.....	30,214	31,092	
Llanelly.....	15,666	15,180	
SHIPMENTS COASTWISE.		June, 1868.	June, 1867.
Cardiff.....	Tons	84,727	75,953
Swansea.....	35,802	39,803	
Newport.....	68,947	67,440	
Llanelly.....	25,926	25,600	

Cardiff also exported 13,901 tons of iron, of which New York took 6250 tons and 3684 tons of patent fuel; Swansea also exported 250 tons of iron, and 6480 tons of patent fuel; Newport also exported the large quantity of 21,649 tons of iron, of which New York took 9273 tons; New Orleans, 2889 tons; Baltimore, 3500 tons; Cronstadt, 1093 tons.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

JUNE 10.—The Quarterly Meetings of the Members of the Iron Trade, held to-day at Birmingham, and yesterday at Wolverhampton, have been well attended. The usual contracts for pig-iron and ironstone were entered into, and there was a decidedly improved feeling. The demand for the home market was reported to be better, and the feeling of the trade decidedly more hopeful than for several quarters. The works are now pretty well employed, as a rule, and though their continued activity depends on a steady influx of orders, as those on the books are not sufficient for any length of time, there is a general disposition to look forward to a good demand for the rest of the year.

The Consett Iron Company exhibited specimens yesterday, at Birmingham, of their manufactured iron made by the Radcliffe process, by which cooling after puddling is avoided until the iron is finished. The specimens gave satisfaction, and the saving by the process is said to be considerable from the diminished consumption of fuel.

We regret to say that the old and respectable firm of Messrs. Lee and Bolton, of the Hyde Ironworks, Kinver, has found it necessary to lay a statement of their affairs before their creditors. The liabilities amount to 35,000l., and the assets show nominally an almost equal sum. A meeting of creditors is to be held next week.

Reference was made in the *Mining Journal* last week, to the efforts making by the Mine Agents' Association of South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire to establish at Dudley, in close proximity to the Geological Museum of the town—praised by Hugh Miller in his book on "England and the English People"—a collection of plans, specimens of minerals, and models of mining apparatus, illustrative of the practice of mining enterprise, and presenting every improvement for facilitating operations and avoiding accidents. The value of the united efforts of such a body as the mine agents, directed to such objects as these, cannot well be exaggerated, and was insisted upon years ago in this letter, before the present association was started. Very important testimony to the value of the efforts of such an association was afforded by Mr. Hartley, of the firm of G. B. Thorneycroft and Co., on Monday last, on the occasion of a visit paid by the association to the Black Heath Colliery of Mr. W. H. Dawes, near Rowley Regis. Mr. Hartley has had long experience in South Staffordshire in connection with the iron trade, also with its mining industry, and he was some time ago appointed a member of the Royal Commission on Coal Mines, specially to direct the enquiry as to the exhaustion and the remaining resources of the coal measures of South Staffordshire.

A great work has just been commenced at Wolverhampton—a complete system of sewerage. The town stands on the edge of the great watershed of England, and drains partly into the Trent and partly and mainly into the Severn, from one of the tributaries of which latter river it is supplied with water. Hence there is abundant fall for drainage, but the old difficulty has arisen of the disposal of the sewage matter. The plan of irrigation has been adopted, and an estate of 283 acres bought, at a cost of 28,000l., for the application of the sewerage to cultivation, and great filtering beds and collecting tanks will be constructed. The whole plan, in addition to the purchase of the estate, is estimated to cost 40,000l. Mr. Ford, of Leeds, is the contractor for the outfall sewer, and the work has been commenced, and is to be pushed on with vigour.

The approaching election is already exciting considerable attention in this district, and it appears likely that a good proportion of the new members will be representatives of the industry of the district. Mr. Hartley, a well-known ironmaster, and Mr. McLean, the eminent engineer and principal partner in the Cannock Chase Colliery Company, offer themselves, the first as a moderate Conservative, and the other as an advanced Liberal for the new division of East Staffordshire. For the new borough of Wednesbury three candidates are in the field, and others are talked of. Mr. Alexander Brodgen, who is largely engaged in the iron trade at Ulverston, and who is the Chairman of the Ulverston Railway Company, has come forward as a Liberal, resting his claims to some extent on his former and present connection with South Staffordshire. Mr. Walter Robinson, a barrister, and son of a solicitor until lately practising at Wolverhampton, and who is himself connected with the South Staffordshire iron trade, is also a candidate in the Liberal interest. On the other side, Mr. Thomas Walker, the former proprietor of the Brunswick Patent Shaft and Axle Tree Works in the town, and now Chairman of the company which carries on those works, and the extensive similar works formerly belonging to Lloyds, Foster, and Co., has come forward, and will have the advantage of former residence and close connection. There is some talk from Mr. F. Smith, Earl Dudley's chief agent, contesting Dudley. Mr. W. O. Foster, who now sits for South Staffordshire, and will stand for the Western Division, is an extensive ironmaster. At Stafford Mr. H. D. Pochin, mayor of Salford, and who is extensively connected with the iron and coal trades, is a Liberal candidate, whilst both members for Stoke-upon-Trent are connected with trade; as is Mr. Weguelin, the colleague of Mr. Charles Villiers, in the representation of Wolverhampton. The constituencies of Staffordshire, therefore, appear disposed to give trade a fair voice in the House of Commons.

A call of 10l. per share has been made on the shareholders of the Birmingham Banking Company; terrible news to a large number of people.

An explosion occurred at the Oldfield Colliery, Fenton, in North Staffordshire, on Tuesday morning, by which four men were seriously injured, all being chartermasters at the colliery. The circumstances of the case are somewhat singular, from the fact that all the men who went down the pit that morning

ing, excepting the four injured, fearing that the presence of gas would lead to an explosion, refused to remain, and were drawn up. About 9 o'clock a shot was fired, the gas ignited, and the four, who would not yield to apprehension, were severely burnt.

An inquest was opened on Tuesday evening as to the death of W. Jones, a chartermaster, in the employ of Messrs. D. Jones and Sons, Caponfield, near Bilston. The deceased had gone down his pit to examine its state, and whilst being drawn up was pulled over the pulley, fell out of the skip, and died the next morning from the injuries received. The enquiry was adjourned for the attendance of the Mines Inspector, Mr. Baker.

EXCURSION OF THE INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF MINE AGENTS OF SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

This society paid a visit to the Black Heath Colliery, near Rowley Regis, on Monday last, and the members and their friends mustered very strongly. The colliery belongs to Mr. W. H. Dawes, J.P., of the Bromford and Withymoor Ironworks, and is worked on a very extensive scale. A considerable number of the members, including Mr. Hartley, of Wolverhampton, proceeded from Dudley at one o'clock, under the guidance of Mr. H. Johnson, the hon. sec., and drove over the summit of the Rowley range of hills to the colliery, the party alighting at all the points of interest. From these hills a complete panoramic view is obtained of the Black Country, together with a delightful view of the distant counties of Worcester, Hereford, Gloucester, and Warwick, including Malvern Hills, Wellington, Wrekin, Cleve, and Abberley Hills, Sedgley and Barr Beacons, the beautiful grounds of Hagley, Enville, Himley, &c., &c.

Arrived at the colliery at two o'clock, the whole party met, and amongst the number we noticed Messrs. Jno. Hartley, J.P., William H. Dawes, Jun., Lieut. Stephenson, Wm. North, Henry Johnson (hon. sec.), W. Madeley (Secretary of Dudley Geological Society), James Cope (Pensnett), H. Martin, T. Cheekley, T. Fisher, W. Spruce, W. Rose, John Hughes, M. Fletcher, H. Johnson, Jun., Jos. Rogers, Jas. Lindop, Abm. Lindop, Wm. Blakemore, J. Meechan, B. Caswell, Edward Greenway, Thomas Llewellyn, H. Wade, R. Evans, R. Evans, Jun., T. Brettell, T. Lloyd, J. Bowen, J. Cookes, J. Fellows, B. Smith, B. Callan, R. Haines, Jun., R. Mason, J. Mantle, W. H. Howl, G. Skidmore, Stephen Cole, E. Davies, G. Iles, R. Plant, D. Rogers, and others.

Amongst the lady visitors, who it should be said all descended the pit, we noticed Mrs. Cope, Mrs. Greenway, Mrs. Grigg, Miss Villani, Mrs. Fletcher, Miss Johnson, and others.

At half-past two o'clock the party sat down to a splendid cold luncheon, in a spacious tent kindly provided by Mr. Dawes, Mr. HARTLEY presiding. The tent was erected near the pits, which are on a very elevated spot, and commanding a beautiful view of the surrounding country. After the luncheon had been done full justice to, the worthy CHAIRMAN, in the course of his remarks, took that occasion to notice that the value of such an association as this could not be over-rated, as the members represented the very life of the Black Country. Under their direction all the coal and ironstone of the district was raised to the surface, and as the district became more and more exhausted, it became their duty to search for new mines, and to study improved working and economy in its production generally. If such an association as this had been formed 50 years ago, the present Coal Commission would not now be working as they were—pretty much in the dark. The value of faithful mining records of the district, he said, could not be over-estimated, and he was glad to find (for he had inspected the site that morning with the hon. secretary, Mr. Johnson) that the association was making an effort to erect a Museum Library and Class-rooms in the town of Dudley; and he was so satisfied with the necessity for such a building that he should give it his most hearty support, and he would take care as one of the Committee of the Coal and Iron Trade of this district to bring the subject before his brother iron and coal masters, and he felt quite sure the project would meet with their hearty support. He learnt it was intended to deposit in the Museum everything connected with practical mining, and to build it adjoining the very beautiful and extensive Museum of the Dudley Geological Society, having connection therewith, and thus reap the benefit of having the sheer practical combined with the scientific and theoretical, and in the event of the proposed technical education scheme coming into operation the two museums and societies would form the nucleus of a mining college for the district. He learnt that it was intended to deposit in the museum models and drawings of all improved modern mining machinery and appliances, geological plans, sections of sinkings borings, mining plans and records, a scientific and practical mining library, &c. These would become in time a very valuable collection, and he should feel it his duty, as soon as the Coal Commission had ended its labours, to present this association with the complete set of the Ordnance Geological Maps of Great Britain which had been placed in his hands by the Government for the purpose of the enquiry. These maps were very numerous, and of considerable value, and he should feel great pleasure in handing them over to the safe keeping of the association. He also felt it his duty to say a word of praise which was due to Mr. Dawes for the very handsome and unreserved manner in which he had thrown open his pits, and provided for the comfort of the visitors, and regretted to hear that indisposition had kept Mr. Dawes away that day. He considered it of the utmost value that the members should be invited to inspect any peculiarities in mining in the district, and the example thus set he hoped would be followed by other collieries.

Under the guidance of Mr. James Cope, of Pensnett, the consulting mining engineer of the colliery, and Mr. Llewellyn, the chartermaster, about 60 of the party, including the ladies, descended the pit at half-past three, and traversed the thick coal workings, which are very extensive. The pits are about 300 yards deep, and are driven out to the extent of about 1000 yards from the pit bottom. These workings have considerable geological interest, from the fact that they lie alongside, and indeed upon, the foot of the great "Russell's Hall fault," which is an up-thrust north of 150 yards. The coal approaching the fault lies at a considerable angle, as much as 80° from the horizon, and appeared to be extremely difficult to work. It is worked by a series of gate-roads driven at different levels from the pit, and worked in nearly perpendicular-looking chambers. The coal next the fault, for about 200 yards, runs as much as 150 ft., and close against the foot of the fault it is nearly perpendicular. It was remarked as somewhat singular that the coal kept its full thickness, 10 yards, it being usual for the coal in this district to thin away against large faults. The whole of the gate-roads in the pit were lighted up with candles, which gave it a very nice effect, more especially the crop workings. After spending more than two hours in the pit, the whole party were drawn to bank, evidently much pleased with the very interesting sight below; and there was but one unanimous expression of thanks to Mr. Dawes for the very handsome manner in which he had provided for the comfort, pleasure, and information of the members, and for the unreserved manner in which he had placed the pit at their service.

We learn the next excursion of this society is on Monday next, when they visit the extensive colliery (10,000 acres) of Messrs. Barber, Walker, and Co., at Eastwood, near Nottingham, in the Erewash Valley. The High Park and Moor-green Pits have been selected for that visit, and are considered the finest plants in the Midland Counties. At the latter pit a winding-engine of 300-horse power, worked by twelve boilers, and capable of raising 2000 tons per day, is in course of erection. We congratulate the association upon the manner in which it is doing its work, these scientific and practical excursions must have the effect of elevating and improving the minds of its members, and the whole district will benefit from it by a further development of the at present unexplored confines of the coal field, and by a more improved and economical mode of raising the minerals from the partially exhausted collieries of the district.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

JULY 9.—Both the Iron and Coal Trades of the district continue in a languid state, and without any immediate prospect of improvement. The business doing in pipes and general castings is far from active, and the same state of things exist with regard to most qualities of manufactured iron, including rails, plates, sheets, &c. The furnaces, however, continue in blast, and a considerable quantity of the ore used is now being sent from the neighbourhood of Wellingborough. The demand for coal is by no means good, so that the tonnage being forwarded to London will not bear comparison with that sent for the corresponding period of last year; indeed, it appears that the trade to London is getting into a large number of hands, and where a year ago or so only some dozen collieries were represented at King's-cross and Camden-town, there is now more than double that number. In addition to which, owing to a good many blast-furnaces in the North being out, seaborne coal is more actively pushed, so that rather keen competition is the result. A moderate business is being done to Birmingham and the Midland Counties, but not sufficient to keep the collieries fully going. From Clay Cross there has been a little more sent to London during the past month, the total quantity being 20,037, against 19,563 tons for May. There is no alteration in the business in coke, which is moderately good when the state of the iron trade is considered.

In a few of the Sheffield trades there has been a slight improvement during the week, more especially in the heavy branches of the steel trade. Some of the large ironworks are also doing a little more, and a better feeling as to the future is experienced. There is a moderately good demand at some of the works for hoops and sheets, whilst at the works near Barnsley the men are kept fully employed, and the mills well going. Puddled iron is also in good request, and there appear to be some good orders in hand for rails and plates.

The South Yorkshire Coal Trade exhibits no signs of improvement, and although there are a few collieries that are kept fairly going, nearly all are working short time, from two days a week upwards. The business doing in Silkestone for the London market appears to have fallen off considerably during the past month. During May the Great Northern carried 14,199 tons of Silkestone to the metropolis, whilst last month the tonnage by the same line had fallen to 9551 tons. Indeed, all the railways show a considerable decrease of traffic in coal to London during June, the difference between that month and the previous one being no less than 17,711 tons, the decrease on the Great Northern being 26,811 tons. On the other hand, there has been an increase of about 9000 tons carried by the Great Western and of 2500 tons carried by the Great Eastern. There has not been so much doing to Hull and Grimsby in steam coal during the week, although this just now ought to be the busiest time during the year. The trade to Lancashire still continues very bad, although the prices

even now are far from being remunerative; but masters are, in a great measure, obliged to keep their collieries going even at a loss. There is a very fair business doing in coke, but prices are not so good as they have been, no stronger proof of which can be adduced than the fact that several of the patent coke ovens at the extensive range at Silkestone, belonging to the Frodingham Iron Company, have recently been put out, as the coke can now be bought cheaper than the company can make it. Sinking operations are being conducted in several parts of the district, and new coal fields are in the market.

At the inquest on the body of Peter Parker, who was killed by an explosion of gunpowder whilst tamping a hole in Messrs. Hargreaves, Ashworth, and Co.'s Cat Hill Pit, Accrington, a verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned, coupled with the recommendation that copper or wooden stemmers should be used in future. Mr. Dickinson, the Government Inspector of Mines, stated that several deaths had been caused in like manner last year, and in January he issued a circular to every coal proprietor recommending the use of copper or oaken stemmers.

At Messrs. Froggatt's colliery, at Clay Cross, one man was killed, and two others seriously injured, by falling down the pit. The men were not sober, and were ordered by the engineman not to descend, the pit not being at work, the engineman being merely running the ropes up and down for the purpose of filling his boiler.

THE PARKGATE IRON COMPANY.—Two extraordinary general meetings of this company were held at the offices, on Wednesday (Mr. Hedley in the chair). The first was held for the appointment of directors to succeed the present board. At present the maximum number of the board is eleven, and the minimum seven members. The meeting, after some discussion, altered those figures to seven and five. The late directors were Messrs. John Hedley, Derby; John Altken, Manchester; John Barrow, Staveley; W. L. Beale; Thos. Chadwick, Cheshire; John M. Dunlop, Manchester; Joseph Quick, London; Robert Rummy, Manchester; and Frederick Wigan, of London-bridge. The shareholders' choice fell upon Messrs. Barrow, Hedley, Beale, Dunlop, Quick, Heywood, and Rummy. The second meeting was held for the purpose of considering the following resolution, which was passed:—"That the company may, by special resolution, so far modify the conditions contained in its Memorandum of Association, as by sub-division of its existing shares, or any of them, divide its capital, or any part thereof, into shares of a smaller amount than 100l."

MINING, METALS, AND MINERALS—PATENT MATTERS.

BY MICHAEL HENRY,

Patent Agent and Adviser, Memb. Soc. Arts, Assoc. Soc. Eng.

EDWARD H. BENTALL, of Heybridge, has specified an invention for converting iron cuttings into blooms. This invention relates to treating cuttings of iron produced in workshops, where boring, turning, planing, and other cutting or fashioning tools are used, by the conversion of those cuttings which have hitherto possessed little commercial value into blooms, at a cost considerably below that of manufacturing wrought-iron. He forms cases of sheet-iron of any approved capacity (say) of a size suitable to receive 1 cwt. of the cuttings, and in these cases he packs as much of the waste material, or turnings, borings, and filings of iron as they will contain. The packed cases are then submitted to the heat of a reverberatory furnace, and when brought to a white heat, or thereabouts, are removed from the furnace and subjected to the action of stampers or other severe pressure, which, owing to the highly heated and partially softened state of the metal, will convert them into solid plastic masses, or blooms, possessing a fair grain, and capable of being employed for a variety of purposes. The sheet-iron cases, it will be understood, are to be worked up into the bloom with the cuttings, and, therefore, must be of a very inexpensive character. A simple way of manufacturing them is to take a piece of sheet-iron, (say) 28 in. by 20 in., and to bend it into a cylindrical form, lapping the edges of the plate, and securing the lapped joints by rivets. To close the ends, discs of sheet-iron are fitted to the cylinder, and secured in place by notching the ends of the cylinder, and bending the ends over the applied discs. A case having been prepared with closed end, the turnings are placed therein, and rammed down tightly, so as to fill the case to the brim; the second disc is then applied, and secured by bending over it the notched end of the upper part of the case. The charged case thus closed is ready for insertion into the furnace, from which, when heated to the required degree, it is removed, and submitted to stampers or other pressure, to reduce it to a solid mass or bloom.

RICHARD McCLEURE has received provisional protection for certain improvements in casting Bessemer steel and other metals. The invention is designed to render the moulds employed in casting Bessemer steel and other metals more durable than hitherto, and the improvements consist, first, in casing or lining internally such moulds, either entirely or partly, with tubes or plates of wrought-iron, cast-iron, or steel; such protective lining may either be applied in the process of casting the mould, or afterwards by forming dovetail grooves in the interior surfaces of the moulds and keys on the back of the lining-plates to slide into them, or any ordinary means may be applied to form the attachment, or the moulds may first be used without the lining, and when burnt by the molten metal in process of casting, the lining may be applied, and new linings may be substituted for old ones as they become destroyed. Secondly, the improvements consist in the employment and use of detachable or removable lifting loops, or ears, for such moulds, so that when the lower part of the interior surface becomes destroyed, or damaged, the loops may be applied to the opposite end, and the mould reversed, so as to bring the part which was at the lower end to the top.

GREAT WHEAL VOR.—Mr. G. M. Henty, of these mines, has passed the examination of the Science and Art Department of the Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devon. Mr. Henty has obtained certificates for mineralogy and mining.

CONVERTING WASTE IRON CUTTINGS INTO BLOOMS.—Mr. E. H. Bentall, of Heybridge, near Maldon, proposes to enclose the cuttings in sheet-iron cases, to bring the packed case to a white heat in a reverberatory furnace, and subject the mass to pressure, when a bloom of iron of fair grain is produced.

RAILWAY WAGON WORKS, BARNSELY.

MESSRS. G. W. AND T. CRAIK ARE PREPARED TO SUPPLY COAL AND COKE WAGONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Either for cash, or by deferred payments through wagon-leasing companies. WAGONS PROMPTLY REPAIRED.

LOCOMOTIVE TANK ENGINES FOR MINES AND COLLIERIES.

HENRY HUGHES AND CO., FALCON WORKS, LOUGHBOROUGH, Have ALWAYS IN PROGRESS, and can SUPPLY at short notice, TANK ENGINES To suit any gauge of railway and gradients from 1 in 16.

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WALNEY SCAR QUARRIES, SITUATE NEAR CONISTON OLD MAN. For particulars and samples of these very durable green and grey slates, address "Manager," Walney Scar Slate Works, Broughton-in-Furness.

SCHWEPPE'S MALVERN SELTZER, PREPARED FROM THE MALVERN WATER, SO LONG CELEBRATED FOR ITS PURITY. Every bottle is protected by a label having name and trade mark. Manufactories at London, Liverpool, Derby, Bristol, Glasgow, Malvern.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Devon.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the HUNTINGDON MINING COMPANY.—By the direction of His Honour, the Vice-Warden, notice is hereby given that, on the 20th day of July inst., at the Registrar's Office, at Truro, in the county of Cornwall, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, this Court will PROCEED to MAKE a CALL of THREE SHILLINGS PER SHARE on all the contributories of the said company, settled on the list of contributories under class A. All persons interested therein are entitled to attend at the time and place to offer objections to such call. WM. MICHELL, Registrar. Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, July 3, 1868.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the TRUMPET UNITED MINING COMPANY.—The Registrar of this Court has appointed FRIDAY, the 17th day of July inst., at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Registrar's Office, at Truro, to SETTLE the LIST of CONTRIBUTORIES of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY, now made-out and deposited at the said office. WM. MICHELL, Registrar of the said Court. Dated the 8th day of July, 1868.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

FREEHOLD FARMS, situate in the parishes of Newbold Verdon, Osbaston, and Barleston, near to Market Bosworth, and within easy distance of the Desford and Bagworth Stations on the Midland Railway, and thus in close communication with the populous towns of Leicester and Birmingham, and containing together 473A. 2R. 31P. of excellent ARABLE, MEADOW, and COPPICE LANDS, in the occupation of yearly tenants, the whole of which land is within a short distance of Bagworth and Nailstone Wigs Collieries, where VALUABLE COAL is now being worked.

MESSRS. DANIEL SMITH, SON, AND OAKLEY have received instructions to PREPARE FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, at the Auction Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, near to the Bank of England, on Thursday, the 30th day of July, at Two o'clock precisely, in Two Lots, this—

VALUABLE ESTATE.

It divides itself into TWO FARMS, the larger one, containing 297A. 3R. 22P., is in the village of NEWBOLD VERDON, and at present in the occupation of two yearly tenants; but the FARMHOUSE and PREMISES are well situated for the whole of the land, which together form a very good occupation. The other farm, of 175A. 3R. 9P., does not adjoin the first farm, but is very near thereto; it has good FARMHOUSE and PREMISES, and is also occupied by a yearly tenant.

The whole estate is in very good cultivation, and independently of any coal value forms a sound and desirable agricultural investment in a good part of a favourite county. The minerals have been examined and reported on by eminent valuers of coal, and are considered to represent an important present value in addition to the agricultural value, which mineral value is rendered of much more importance in consequence of the rapid exhaustion of the South Staffordshire coal field.

Plans and particulars may be had of Messrs. PARKER, ROOKE, and PARKERS, solicitors, 17, Bedford-row; of Messrs. BOWLER, PEAKE, and BIRD, solicitors, 6, Bedford-row; or of Messrs. D. SMITH, SON, and OAKLEY, land agents and surveyors, 10, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, S.W.

THE GARNETT AND MOSELEY GOLD MINES, IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA, TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, BY ORDER OF THE LIQUIDATORS.

MR. EILOART is instructed to SELL the above MINES, BY AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 4th day of August, 1868, at the Auction Mart, in the City of London, at Twelve for One o'clock precisely. THE MINES are situate in the COUNTY OF BUCKINGHAM, in the STATE OF VIRGINIA, upon property consisting of about 1290 acres of land, and are supposed to contain an unlimited supply of gold ore. Reports of the mine may be seen, and particulars and conditions of sale, when ready, may be obtained on application to Messrs. WOODROOFE and PLASKITT, 1, New-square, Lincoln's-inn, London; or to Mr. EILOART, No. 40, Chancery-lane, London. In New York, further information may be obtained on application to Messrs. DEHON, CLARK, and BUDGES.

BARNSELY. VALUABLE COLLIERIES FOR SALE. PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, towards the end of the month of July next, unless previously disposed of by private contract, when due notice will be given. LOT 1.—All that VALUABLE COLLIERY, with the ENGINES and PLANT called the

GAWBUR HALL COLLIERY, otherwise WILLOW BANK, and situate on the Barnsley Branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway and the Barnsley Canal, and distant from the town of Barnsley one mile. LOT 2.—All that other VALUABLE COLLIERY, with the ENGINES and PLANT, situate at Mapplewell, near Barnsley, and upon the said Branch Railway, and called the

NORTH GAWBUR COLLIERY.

The well-known Barnsley thick bed of coal is being worked by the above-mentioned pits, which are in first-rate working condition. Further detailed particulars of the sale will be issued hereafter, and all information may be obtained upon application being made to Mr. G. ARMSTRONG, solicitor, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; or to Mr. W. H. PEACOCK, solicitor, Barnsley, Barnsley, 27th April, 1868.

HEMATITE.

THE HEMATITE IRON ORE believed to exist on the Estate of MABIE, in KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE, within easy distance of a shipping port on the Solway and South-Western Railway, WILL BE LET, to a suitable tenant, for such a number of years as may be agreed on, with a trial year free of fixed rent. Considerable deposits of slag (supposed to be Roman) are seen, from among which a fine specimen of the ore was picked up, and submitted to Dr. Penny, of Glasgow, for analysis, who reports it to be of superior quality and purity, containing 73½ per cent. of oxide, or 68½ of metallic iron. The ground and map will be shown by Mr. LAMOND, overseer on the estate; and offers, stating the fixed rent and optional leasehold, may be lodged with R. KIRKPATRICK HOWAT, Esq., the proprietor, or with Messrs. LANDALE, FREW, and LANDALE, Mining Engineers, 6, Forth-street, Edinburgh, and 160, Hope-street, Glasgow.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS SECONDHAND 8-horse power PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINE, of recent construction, by eminent makers. NEW PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES, from 5 to 25-horse power, of the highest order, on advantageous terms. Prize Medals awarded—Hamburg, 1863; Paris, 1867. Apply to BARROWS and STEWART (late Barrows and Carmichael), Engineers, Banbury.

TO BE LET, certain MINERALS situated in the parish of DOONFEEN, county MAYO, four miles from Belmullet Bay, where the ore may be shipped. Extract from Capt. ROBERTS' report:—"The geological formation is mica slate and quartzite, and the lode or vein (where now seen) is accompanied by a band of primitive limestone. The lode appears to be from 8 to 12 feet wide, and its bearing is about 20° west of north and east of south. It is composed of primitive limestone, quartz, barytes, and in some places mixed with sulphurets of copper and a little iron pyrites, presenting some favourable indications. Sufficient water power for draining the mine, and all other purposes required." Address, "G. W. R.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

Now ready, roan tuck, gilt edges, price 6s. (postage 4d.), WEALE'S ENGINEERS', ARCHITECTS, AND CONTRACTORS' POCKET-BOOK FOR 1868. Considerably improved, with many additions, and Eight Copper Plates.

"There is no work published by or without authority, for the use of scientific branches of the services, which contains anything like the amount of admirably arranged, reliable, and useful information. It is really a most solid, substantial, and excellent work; and not a page can be opened by a man of ordinary intelligence which will not satisfy him that this praise is amply deserved."—Army and Navy Gazette.

"We cordially recommend the book to the notice of the managers of coal and other mines; to them it will prove a handy book of reference on a variety of subjects more or less intimately connected with their profession. It might also be placed with advantage in the hands of the subordinate officers in collieries."—Colliery Guardian.

"We cordially recommend the book to the engineering and architectural professions generally."—Mining Journal.

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MR. MICHAEL HENRY, Memb. Soc. Arts, Assoc. Soc. Engineers, Author of the "Inventors' Almanac," and the "Defence of the Patent Law." PATENT REGISTRATION AND COPYRIGHT AGENT AND ADVISER. Inventors advised in relation to Patents and Inventive and Industrial Matters. Printed Information sent free by post. Specifications drawn and revised. Searches conducted. Abstracts, Cases, and Opinions drawn. Translations of Catalogues, Trade Notices, and Circulars for the approaching Paris Exhibition. Mr. HENRY has had special experience in technical French, and in French Manufacturing and Commercial Matters. Offices, 68, Fleet-street, E.C., London, corner of and entrance in Whitefriars' street.

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**DYNAMITE, OR NOBEL'S PATENT SAFETY
BLASTING POWDER,**

May now be had from
MESSRS. WEBB AND CO., CARNARVON,
Sole consignees from the patentee.

This powerful **BLASTING AGENT** will not explode from a spark, or concussion alone, but requires the combined effect of both, and is fired by a strong percussion cap and ordinary fuse. In a compressed state it may be fired in damp holes, or under water.

Force, SEVEN TIMES that of the BEST GUNPOWDER.
It will shiver to pieces cast or wrought-iron, or the toughest teak timber. No tamping is required. It is by far the safest explosive for blasting purposes ever discovered.

**NITRO-GLYCERINE, OR NOBEL'S PATENT
BLASTING OIL.**

THE EXPLOSIVE FORCE of this **BLASTING OIL** is TEN TIMES that of GUNPOWDER, and the ECONOMY and SAVING in TIME, LABOUR, and COST in removing granite and hard rock, in sinking shafts, driving tunnels, and opening forward in close ends is immense. It will not explode from a spark or fire, but from concussion alone, and is consequently much less dangerous than gunpowder or gun-cotton.

Being heavier than water it sinks to the bottom of a wet hole, no other tamping than water being required.

One charge of this blasting oil, which is now being used with wonderful effect in all the largest slate quarries in North Wales, will displace as much slate rock as four or five charges of gunpowder; and its great force, acting on a large quantity of good slate rock, shakes and dis-places it at the natural joints, or cracks, without damaging the slate nearly so much as the more numerous blasts from any other blasting material would do.

This invaluable quarrying agent may now be obtained from Messrs. WEBB and Co., Carnarvon, sole consignees from the patentee.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF FIRE BRICK, STONEWARE PIPE, AND TILE
WORKS: ALSO, OF ARTIFICIAL MANURE, PATENT
FUEL AND SUGAR WORKS, &c., &c.

CARR'S PATENT DISINTEGRATOR.
For REDUCING to a FINE GRANULAR POWDER various UNFIBROUS MATERIALS (whether HARD or SOFT) at the rate of from TEN to THIRTY TONS AN HOUR, according to the size and strength of the one used, and the amount of power available to drive it.

This unique and efficient mill, unparalleled for novelty, wholesale execution, and dispatch, is rapidly superseding throughout the United Kingdom and abroad all other pulverising machines at the above-named and other works, at an immense improvement to their manufacture in quality and quantity, and at a saving in steam-power and labour, in some individual cases amounting to several hundreds of pounds a year.

An illustrated pamphlet, fully describing the disintegrator, with woodcuts and prices (which range from £50 to £140), together with the names and addresses of some two hundred of its purchasers (some of whom have taken two, three, or even four of them), will be forwarded at any time, free of charge, on application to the patentee, as below, who will also send, by sample post where specially required, samples of powdered materials in the precise state as they were pulverised by various disintegrators, consisting of fire-bricks, gaultier, shale, heavy burnt stoneware, coal, pitch, &c., and likewise the names of some of the purchasers who have kindly consented to show theirs in operation to bona fide enquirers.

THOMAS CARR, PATENTEE, MONTEPIER, BRISTOL.

WILTON'S MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENT ESTABLISHMENT REMOVED
from St. Day to A. JEFFERY'S, CAMBORNE.

W. H. WILTON begs to thank his friends for their very liberal support for many years, and informs them that he has now declined business in England in favour solely of Mr. A. JEFFERY, MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENT MAKER, CAMBORNE, whom he considers (having been an assistant to him for several years) is in every way capable of creditably maintaining the good name universally awarded to Wilton's Instruments.

A. JEFFERY

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THE NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN COUNTIES ADVERTISER. (ESTABLISHED 1764.)
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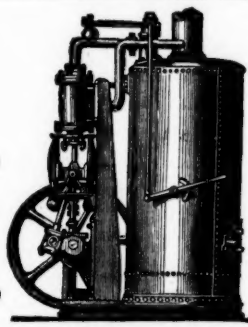
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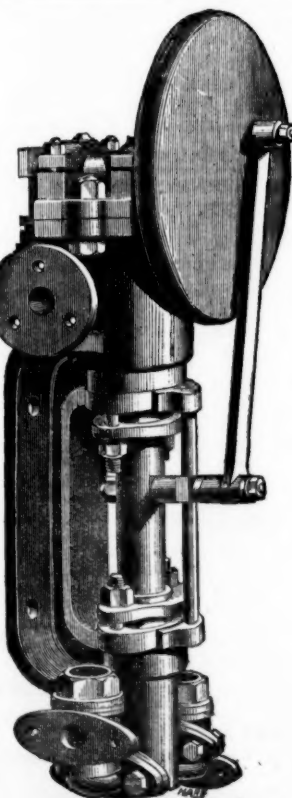
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Engineers and Patentees of STEAM CRANES, DONKEY PUMPS, &c.

PATENT DONKEY PUMPS.

Nos.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Diam. of ram ..	1½ in.	2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.	4½ in.	5 in.	5½ in.
*Gall. per hour ..	230	400	680	850	1200	1500	2100	2500	3800
Approx. H.P.	15	25	40	50	80	95	130	150	230
Single-acting price £10 5s.	£12 10s.	£15	£18	£20	£24	£28	£33	£38	£50
Double-acting do. 11 10s.	14 0s.	17	20	24	28	32	38	43	55
Double-acting pump on base plate	27	32	38	43	50	58	68	78	100

* Calculated at 200 strokes per minute.



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4	1½	2½	150	15	£ 6 10 0
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9	2½	6	1200	75	17 0 0
10	2½	6	1800	120	25 0 0
11	2½	6	1500	100	22 0 0
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14	3½	9	3750	250	55 0 0
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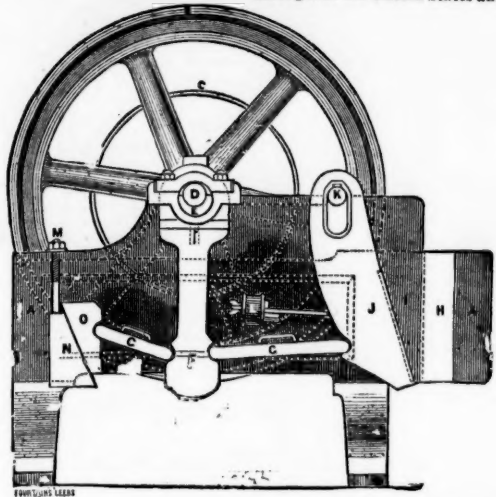
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CAUTION!

BLAKE'S PATENT STONE BREAKER,

In Chancery.

BLAKE v. ARCHER, NOVEMBER 12, 1867.

His Honour the Vice-Chancellor WOOD having found a VERDICT in FAVOUR of the PLAINTIFFS in the above Cause, establishing the VALIDITY of BLAKE'S PATENT, and made a DECREE for an INJUNCTION to RESTRAIN the DEFENDANTS, Messrs. THOMAS ARCHER and SON, of Dunston Engine-Works, near Gateshead-on-Tyne, from INFRINGING such PATENT, and ordering them to pay to the Plaintiffs the costs of the Suit.

ALL PERSONS are hereby CAUTIONED against MANUFACTURING, SELLING, or USING any STONE BREAKERS similar to BLAKE'S, which have not been manufactured by the Plaintiffs. Application will forthwith be made to the Court of Chancery for INJUNCTIONS AGAINST ALL PERSONS who may be found INFRINGING BLAKE'S PATENT after this notice.

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"It follows, with the persistence of a law, that originators should be beset by imitators, just as in the natural world the finest organic forms are most liable to parasitical growth."—Miss METEYARD'S *Life of Josiah Wedgwood, the Potter*.

In all instances please specify "MORGAN'S PATENT," and address to—

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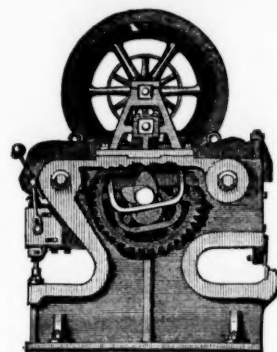
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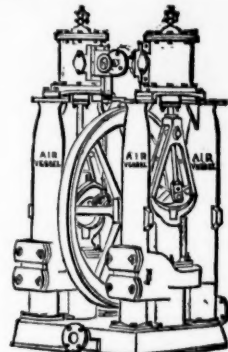
Obtained the PRIZE MEDALS at the "ROYAL EXHIBITION" of 1851; at the "INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION" of 1862, in London; at the "IMPERIAL EXHIBITION" held in Paris, in 1855; at the "INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION," in Dublin, 1865; and at the "UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION," in Paris, 1867.



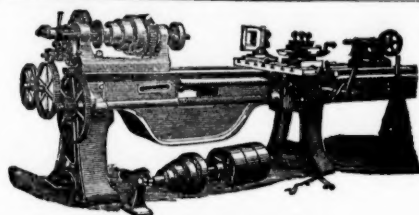
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THE MINING SHARE LIST.

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid.
1500	Alderley Edge, c. Cheshire*	10 0 0	—	—	9 11 8	0 4 0	April 1868
200	Botalack, t. c. St. Just	91 5 0	—	—	488 15 0	5 0 0	May 1866
4000	Brookwood, c. Buckfastleigh	1 11 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 2 6	April 1868
1000	Bronfloy, t. Cardigan*	12 0 0	—	—	9 9 0	0 6 0	May 1868
5000	Bwlch Consols, s-i, Cardigan*	4 0 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0	June 1868
6400	Cashwell, t. Cumberland*	2 10 0	—	—	0 1 6	0 1 6	Aug. 1866
916	Cargill, s-i, Newlyn	15 6 7	—	—	14 5 0	0 10 0	Jan. 1868
509	Creaghaw and Penkelt, t	—	—	—	2 5 0	1 5 0	April 1868
867	Cwm Eryn, t. Cardiganshire*	7 10 0	—	—	28 8 0	0 15 0	July 1868
128	Cwmystwith, t. Cardiganshire	60 0 0	—	—	381 10 0	2 0 0	Dec. 1867
280	Darwent Mines, s-i, Durham	300 0 0	—	—	177 0 0	2 10 0	July 1868
1024	Devon Gl. Consols, c. Tavistock†	455 0 0	440 450	—	1102 0 0	7 0 0	May 1868
256	Ding Dong, t. Gwent†	14 16 6	—	—	0 10 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1867
368	Dolcoath, t. Camborne	128 17 6	—	—	848 10 0	4 0 0	June 1868
6144	East Caradon, c. St. Cleer†	2 14 6	3½	3½	14 11 6	0 2 0	July 1867
300	East Darren, t. Cardiganshire*	32 0 0	—	—	158 10 0	2 0 0	May 1868
128	East Pool, t. c. Pool, Illogan	24 5 0	—	—	432 10 0	5 0 0	May 1868
1906	East Wheal Lovell, t. Wendron	3 9 0	7½	7 7½	4 1 6	0 10 0	May 1868
2800	Foxdale, t. Isle of Man*	25 0 0	—	—	71 10 0	0 10 0	July 1868
5000	Frank Mills, t. Christow	3 18 6	—	—	3 6 6	0 5 0	Feb. 1866
3250	Gawton, c. Tavistock†	3 10 6	1¾	—	0 3 0	0 3 0	Jan. 1868
15000	Great Laxey, t. Isle of Man*	4 0 0	16½	17	8 15 0	0 10 0	June 1868
5908	Great Wheal Vor, t. c. Helston†	40 0 0	16	16	13 3 6	0 7 6	June 1868
1024	Herodsfoot, t. near Liskeard†	8 10 0	39	38 40	46 10 0	1 10 0	June 1868
6000	Hingston Down, c. Calstock†	5 10 6	—	—	0 10 0	0 5 0	April 1866
165	Levant, c. t. St. Just	10 8 1	—	—	1093 0 0	2 0 0	May 1868
400	Lisburne, t. Cardiganshire	18 15 0	—	—	507 10 0	3 0 0	May 1868
3000	Mace-y-Safn, t. Flint*	20 0 0	—	—	3 15 0	0 15 0	April 1868
9000	Marke Valley, c. Cardigan	4 10 6	7	7 7½	4 9 0	0 4 6	July 1868
512	South Caradon, c. St. Cleer†	1 0 0	—	—	0 13 0	0 8 0	Mar. 1868
1800	Minera Mining Co., t. Wrexham*	25 0 0	170	—	233 13 0	5 0 0	May 1868
20000	Minning Co. of Ireland, c. t. cl.	7 0 0	—	17 17½	—	9 p.ct.	July 1868
40000	Myndy Iron Ore†	3 6 0	—	—	0 8 6	0 2 0	Mar. 1868
200	Parys Mines, c. Anglesey*	60 0 0	—	—	160 0 0	2 10 0	Mar. 1868
12800	Prince of Wales, t. Calstock	0 12 6	1¾	36s. 38s.	0 6 6	0 2 0	May 1868
6000	Prosper United, t. c. St. Hilary*	8 14 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0	Feb. 1867
1120	Providence, t. Uny Lelant†	10 6 7	23	22 24	85 2 6	0 10 0	June 1868
6000	South Caradon, c. St. Cleer†	1 0 0	—	—	586 10 0	6 0 0	May 1868
6000	South Darren, t. Cardigan*	3 6 6	—	—	0 11 6	0 1 6	May 1868
937	South Wh. Croft, c. Illogan	24 10 10	16	14 16	0 10 0	0 10 0	June 1868
426	So. Wh. Frances, c. Illog.†	18 18 9	18½	18 20	374 13 6	1 0 0	Mar. 1868
508	Summer Hill, t. Mold	3 13 6	—	—	2 5 6	0 5 0	Feb. 1868
6000	Tinneroff, c. t. Pool, Illogan*	9 0 0	14½	14½	19 11 0	6 5 0	May 1868
2000	Trumpet Cons., t. Helston	11 10 0	—	—	13 0 0	0 10 0	June 1868
3000	W. Chilverton, t. Perranzabuloe†	10 0 0	61	60 61	27 7 6	2 0 0	May 1868
5000	West Godephn, t. c. Breage	0 1 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 0	Dec. 1867
400	W. Wheal Seton, c. Camborne*	47 10 0	185	190 200	600 0 0	1 0 0	June 1868
512	Wheal Bassett, c. Illogan†	5 2 6	67½	62½ 65	632 10 0	1 0 0	June 1868
1024	Wheal Friendship, c. Tavistock	20 0 0	—	—	300 10 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1866
512	Wheal Jane, s-i, Kea	10 10 0	—	—	—	2 0 0	Jan. 1868
4225	Wheal Kitty, t. St. Agnes*	5 4 6	3	2½ 2½	8 7 0	0 2 0	May 1868
1024	Wheal Mary Ann, t. Menheniot†	8 0 0	22½	20½ 21½	65 2 6	0 17 6	June 1868
80	Wheal Owies, t. St. Just†	70 0 0	—	—	350 13 0	7 10 0	Feb. 1868
326	Wheal Seton, t. c. Camborne	58 10 0	75	62½ 67½	254 15 0	2 0 0	Feb. 1868
3000	Whitewell Lead, Clitheroe*	6 0 0	—	—	0 7 0	0 10 0	Dec. 1867
17000	Wicklow, c. t. Wicklow	2 10 0	—	12½	43 16 0	0 6 0	April 1868

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

25000	Alamillos, t. Spain*	2 0 0.	—	—	0 2 6.	0 1 6.	Mar. 1868
20000	Australian, c. South Australia†	7 7 0.	—	—	0 1 0.	0 1 0.	Aug. 1867
15000	Cape Copper Mining†	7 0 0.	12½	12½ 12½	3 2 6.	0 10 0.	Feb. 1868
30000	Central American Association*	1 10 0.	—	—	—	—	—
76162	Don Pedro North del Rey†	0 14 0.	3¼	2¾ 3	0 17 3.	0 1 6.	June 1868
70000	English and Australian, c.†	2 10 0.	¾	—	—	0 1 0.	Feb. 1868
25000	Fortuna, t. Spain*	2 0 0.	—	—	1 9 4.	0 2 0.	Mar. 1868
20000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia†	20 0 0.	—	—	23 10 0.	0 15 0.	June 1867
10000	Gonima, t. c. (5000 £5 pd., 5000 £4 pd.)	—	—	—	10 p. cent.	—	July 1867
68000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia†	3 0 0.	—	—	0 4 0.	0 6 0.	May 1868
15000	Linares, t. Spain*	3 0 0.	—	—	11 11 8.	0 3 4.	Mar. 1868
60000	Panuco, t. Chile†	3 0 0.	—	—	10 p. cent.	—	Yearly.
6000	Pel River Land and Mineral*	100 0 0.	—	—	—	—	—
10000	Port Phillip, s.-t. France†	20 0 0.	—	—	5 6 2.	0 11 11	May 1868
100000	Port Phillip, c. t.†	1 0 0.	1¾	1½ 1½	1 1 0.	0 1 0.	May 1868
20000	Scottish Australian Min. Co.†	1 0 0.	—	—	8 p. cent.	—	May 1868
11000	St. John del Rey, Brazil†	15 0 0.	20	18½ 19½	81 10 0.	4 5 0.	Dec. 1867
13500	Vancouver, c.†	6 0 0.	—	—	1 10 6.	0 6 0.	May 1868
50000	Victoria (London) [25000 £1 pd., 25000 12s. 6d. pd.]	—	—	—	0 9 7.	0 7 7.	July 1868
40000	West Canada Mining Co.*	1 0 0.	—	—	0 19 6.	0 2 6.	May 1868

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
50000	Anglo-Argentine, s. Argentine Republic*.....	1 0 0	—	—	—
100000	Anglo-Brazilian, g.†	0 10 0	—	¾ ¾ ¾	Nov. 1866
12500	Anglo-Italian, g.†	0 10 0	—	—	Jan. 1868
20000	Australian United, g.	1 0 0	—	—	Mar. 1868
2464	Burra Burra, c. South Australia†	5 0 0	—	—	—
20000	Capula, s. Mexico†	114 6	—	—	May 1868
30000	Chontales, g. s. Nicaragua†	5 0 0	—	2¼ 2½ 2¾	Mar. 1868
12000	Cobro Copper Company, c. Cuba†	45 10 0	—	—	Jan. 1868
10000	Copiapu Mining Company, Chile†	16 10 0	—	—	—
10000	Copapo Smelting, Chile*	16 10 0	—	—	Apr. 1866
300	Copper Miners' Co. of South Australia* [150 £100 pd., 150 £70 pd.]	5 0 0	—	—	Nov. 1866
15000	El Chico Silver Mining and Reduction Company*	5 0 0	—	—	Nov. 1866
40000	Fortune Copper Mining Co. of Western Australia	2 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
50000	Frontino and Bolivia, g. New Granada†	117 6	—	¾ 14s. 16s.	May 1868
10000	Great Barrier Land, Mining, c. New Zealand	5 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
80000	Great Northern, c. South Australia†	1 11 6	—	—	Sept. 1862
60000	Javali, g. Nicaragua†	1 0 0	—	—	June 1868
2922	Lusitania del Monte, s. Mexico†	3 0 0	—	—	—
85640	Marquette, g. s. New Granada†	1 0 0	—	—	Feb. 1868
12500	Nerbudda Coal and Iron, India†	6 0 0	—	—	Dec. 1867
51000	New Quebrada, c. Venezuela†	3 10 0	—	—	—
15000	Otea, c. New Zealand*	2 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
80000	Pestarena United, g. Italy††	2 15 0	—	2¼ 2 2½	—
10178	Rhenish Consolidated, f. [6000 £5 pd., 4178 £2 10s. pd.]	0 14 0	—	1¼ 1¼ 1½	May 1866
10000	Santa Grande, g. Brazil†	4 0 0	—	—	June 1867
15000	San Pedro del Monte, s. Mexico†	4 0 0	—	—	Sept. 1866
10000	San Roque, l. Spain	5 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
100000	Taquaril, g. Brazil*	0 50	—	—	Oct. 1867
6000	Terracen, s-l, Isle of Sardinia	2 0 0	—	—	—
43174	United Mexican, s. Mexico††	28 5 2	—	1½ 1½	May 1868
30000	Val Antegioria, g. Italy*	1 2 6	—	—	—
6000	Val Sa-sam, s. c. l. Italy†	7 0 0	—	—	Aug. 1867
10000	Victor Emmanuel, c. Italy*	1 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
20000	Washoe, g. Nevada†	1 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
90000	Worthing, c. South Australia†	1 0 0	—	¾	Fully pd.
75000	Yorke Peninsula, South Australia	1 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
45000	Yudanamutana, c. South Australia††	3 0 0	—	2½ 1½	Fully pd.